OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
ROYA

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,297—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505	......	.....
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
3rd Dec.	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	[illegible]	......	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.........X

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Iomio	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mastrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. [illegible], Agent-General,
[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on FRIDAY, 7th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 6th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st October, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. [illegible]
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

A BRITISH STEAMER SAILING about the middle of OCTOBER, from BOMBAY, for a CONTINENTAL PORT, has accommodation for twelve European Cabin Passengers, Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Fares reasonable. Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT,
AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S
PILSENER.
C. P. & Co.'s
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S
O. V. G. and Special Reserve,
GLENLIVET WHISKIES.
OLD TOM GIN,
LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA
AND
'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. — Rs. 23 — and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch, Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.
CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS.

Sole Proprietress. . . . . Madame BERESFORD.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1904.

MOKANA

THE HANDCUFF KING.

This remarkable Gentleman invites members of the Audience to handcuff him or shackle him at their will and he will release himself without the aid of keys or other instruments.

BLANCHE AND DIACOFF,

World's Teacup Track Champions. Direct from the London Hippodrome Racing on a track 11 ft. in diameter and 140 laps to the mile.

THE ZENOBIA BROTHERS,

High Wire Performers and Aerial Gymnasts in their sensational act propelling a Rolling Globe across a Telephone Wire high over the heads of the people.

MDLLE. YELDING,

The Dashing Lady Scene Act Rider. From the London and Paris Hippodromes.

MISS IDA ELIVO,

The original Lady Trapese Equilibrist Performed by special command before Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.

MR. A. JOHNSTONE,

The World's Premier Jockey Act Rider.

DIRECT FROM LORD GEORGE SANGERS CIRCUS.

LITTLE WILLIE,

The Youngest Bareback Rider in the World.

THE MUSICAL ASHBYS,

IN AN UP-TO-DATE MUSICAL ACT.

A Host of other Unique and Original Turns.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Seats booked at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS.

ON and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1904, First, Second, Intermediate and Third Class CHEAP "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS, available from Bombay to the under mentioned Stations, and vice-versa, will be issued at the SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, noted against each :—

STATIONS.	Fares for Return Tickets.											
	First Class.			Second Class.			Intermediate Class.			Third Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gholvad	7	1	0	3	9	0	....			1	8	0
Bulsar	10	7	0	5	3	0	2	9	0	2	3	0
Bilimora	11	5	0	5	11	0	....			2	5	0
Navsari	12	7	0	6	3	0	....			2	9	0
Surat	13	15	0	6	15	0	3	8	0	2	15	0
Broach	17	0	0	8	8	0	4	4	0	3	9	0
Boroda	20	11	0	11	5	0	5	3	0	4	5	0
Nadiad	23	7	0	11	1	0	5	13	0	4	12	0
Ahmedabad	25	13	0	12	15	0	6	7	0	4	15	0

These Tickets will be available for four days, i.e., they will be issued on FRIDAY, or SATURDAY and will be available for the Return Journey up to midnight of the following Monday,

Holders of "Week End" Return Tickets are not allowed to break journey in either the outward or return direction.

F. W. HANSON,
For General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 1st October, 1904.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen : Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the SANCTION of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No. 3151, dated 17th September, 1904, the Municipality of Karachi invite Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loan to the extent of (5½) five-and-a-half Lakhs of Rupees only,

2. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rupees Five hundred (500) and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, payable half yearly, on the 1st June and 1st December,

3. The loan will be repayable by equal annual instalment of Rs. 18,500, the debentures to be discharged being drawn by lot at an assembly of Municipal Councillors to be held in October in each year.

4. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office or into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, as follows :—

(10) Ten per cent. on application
(15) Fifteen per cent. on allotment
(25) Twenty-five per cent. three months from date of allotment
(50) Fifty per cent six months from date of allotment

5. Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment, from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments,

6. Any instalment not paid in full, within one month after it becomes due, shall be forfeited, and the allotment will be cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Karachi Municipal Loan" will be received up to 12 o'clock NOON on TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1904, by the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, or by the Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Amraoti, Poona, Sukhur, and Surat.

8 Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal Office, Karachi.

9. The deposits on tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest,

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Councillors of the City of Karachi, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

TAHILRAM KHEMCHAND, C.I.E., B.A., LL.B.,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 27th September, 1904.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 17th October 1904, at the following Stations for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department for which there are nine vacancies this year :—

Principal Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.
Do do Mhow do Mhow.
Do do Poona do Poona.
Senior do Kamptee.

2 Candidates joining the Indian Subordinate Medical Department after the 1st January, 1904, will be borne on one general list instead of on three presidential lists as at present, and will be liable for service in any Command.

3. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage and over 16 or under 18 years of age. They must be of healthy constitution, physically fit for military service, and of good character, and they will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M., to 4 P.M., on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed that the date for sending in applications has been EXTENDED to 15th October.

D. R. SETNA,
for Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

EXTRA DAY POONA RACES.

SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on TUESDAY, 4th October, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 30th September, 1904.

MADRAS HARBOUR TRUST BOARD.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the POST of ASSISTANT ENGINEER—under the Chief Engineer—for the construction of the new Harbour Extension Works, which are expected to occupy about five years in the making. Salary, according to experience and qualifications, up to Rs. 800 rising by Annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 11,000 per mensem. Apply, with copies of certificates stating age and salary that will be expected, to

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
Chairman,
Harbour Trust Board,

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJI COWASJI KAVARANA or DAROOWALLA of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our Client of the undermentioned property.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.

All that triangular piece of Foras land containing by admeasurement 10,661 square yards or thereabouts fronting on the West side of the Ripon Road at Byculla in the Registration district of Bombay formerly forming part of a larger piece of land formerly belonging to Raghoba Autoba deceased and from which it is now divided by the said Ripon Road which piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 524, Collector's new No. 14,033, old Survey No. 269 and new Survey No. 1a-3553, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4093 (2) and Street No 280a, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by Ripon Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to the Bombay Municipality intended for a new Road, on or towards the North by the Ripon Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South by a piece of land belonging to Khoja Servoo Peer Mahomed together with all appurtenances thereto—Dated this 1st day of October, 1904.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1904, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

(1.) To consider, and, if approved, adopt the following Resolution :—

(a) That the tonnage scale for Steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. dead weight.

(b) That when freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the net weight delivered. The above rules do not apply to full-pressed Cotton Bales, for which special provision is made as follows :—

(c) That the Tonnage Scale for full-pressed Cotton Bales per Steamer, shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet or 16 cwts. gross to the ton at Steamer's option.

(d) That Hides and Skins, whether in bales or bundles, be taken by measurement and not by weight.

(e) That Oil be taken on the outside measurement of the cask.

(f) That this revised scale cancels the preambles in reference to the Old Scale and New Scale for steamers as recorded in the Annual Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1903, and that it shall come into force from 1st January, 1905.

(2.) To rescind the following Resolution adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on 17th February, 1904, in respect of the stowage of cargo in Poops, Peaks, etc :—

"In case of Vessels holding a Certificate from Lloyd's Surveyor or another recognised Marine Surveyer that the Peak, Poop, Bridge-deck, Shelter-deck and / or Awning-deck of such vessels is / are fit to carry dry and perishable cargo, without damage to the description of cargo they may have to ship, and provided always that at time of chartering or of the issue of shipping order, as the case may be, no express arrangement has been made to the effect that cargo is not to be stowed in such spaces, such spaces shall be regarded as part of the ordinary stowing space of the vessel, and charterers under a charter and / or shippers under a shipping order shall be bound to supply cargo to load in such spaces, and owners shall be bound to place such spaces at the disposal of charterers and / or shippers for the stowage of cargo therein, and freight in respect of cargo so stowed shall, unless otherwise specially arranged between the contracting parties, be payable at the full ordinary rate contracted for under the charter or shipping order, as the case may be."

(3) To confirm the following addition to the Chamber's Rules regarding General Disputes and Arbitrations :—

(d) In the event of the arbitration not being proceeded with, the fee deposited will be refunded, with the exception of the Chamber's fee of Rs 5 under clauses (a) and (b), and Rs 15 under clause (c).

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th September, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of MATHURABAI NADODEKARIN NAIKIN dancing girl of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

NANABHAI BALJI SUNDARJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Executor named in the said will, Managing clerk to Messrs Chitnis and Motilal...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 22nd day of September, 1904.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 7-8-0 per each new issue B and C Share of Rs. 125 free of income tax was declared for the year ended 31st, December, 1903, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 17th October, 1904, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 19th September, 1904,

By Order of the Board,

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZI,
Agent,

Bombay, 23rd September, 1904.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & CO.,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903.............................£ 16,508,900

Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

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Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLIHSED 1848.

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Policies issued (Net).........5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period .... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

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Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
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Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsul and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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NEW YORK.
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PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Steamer Point, Aden. Kandy,

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... ,, 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

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RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

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MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

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2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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MANAGING PARTNER,
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28th September, 1904.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, and Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

PILES external or internal, bleeding or blind is positively cured sooner than by any other cure S. B. MITRA, Esq., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amraoti, writes :—"I have been perfectly cured of Piles by using your specific. I safely recommend it to those suffering from this painful disease." Price Rs. 2 only.

HYDROCELE SPECIFIC, Rs. 5 only. H. PILLAI, Esq., Talukdar, Tuticorin, writes :—"It is certainly a wonderful specific, superior to any other Ointment or Liniment hitherto prescribed by European Doctors" For detailed account of Testimonials, Treatment and Price List, please write to

J. C. MUKERJEE & Co.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat,
BENGAL

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION; ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Hegerle Sulzer and Co., Bombay, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Dawoodbhoy and Co. of same place, who have failed to pay for and take delivery of goods in terms of contracts, the following goods remaining unsold at the last sale :—

Mks.	Nos.	Pkgs.	Pcs.	Contents.	Widths,	Yds
H S [illegible] C	754	1 case	9	corld. damask	20 1-2in.	219 1-4
4069	2325	1 tin	14	corld. damask	22	305 1-2
...	...	1 tin	14	corld. damask	22	310 3-8
4105	2340	3 tins	14	corld. damask	20 3-4	601 5-8
4081	2355	2 tins	12	corld. damask	22	399 1-4
4184	74	1 case	15	corld. damask	20 1-2	238 1-8
4051	2317	1 tin	12	white damask	23 1-2	278 1-4
4320	18875	1 case	13	dz. fcy. embd. shawl.	48×48 72×72	42× 42 48×108
4381	30	1 case	33	cretonnes	47-48 in	1,210
4385	31	1 case	36	cretonnes	44-46 in	1,287
4250	448	1 case	14	wool tennis serge	28 in	395 1-2

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, glass door book case, typewriter, large size single door iron safe, office tables, chest of drawers, cupboard, glass ware, crockery ware, wooden trunks, iron double bedsteads with wire mattress wire folding cot.

1 upright iron frame piano by Soundy and Co.

1 Lancaster omnigraph hand camera with good lens for use with twelve half plates, in perfect order.

1 Eastmans daylight loading kodak camera, lantern size with best rapid rectilinear lens, in good condition.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria,
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred landau.
1 English rubber tyred dogcart by Joseph Gibson & Co.
2 sets plated mounted patent leather double harness.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
1 Beeston Humber X frame gent's bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 107 CASES OF WINES AND LIQUEURS, AT THE APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE.

Under instructions from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th day of October at 2 p.m. on account of the concerned.

32 Cases of wines consisting of Sauternes, St. Estephe, Graves, Chablis, chateau Lerozo, Chambertin, Marsala, Leoville, Corton, Nuits, and Porto.

75 Cases Liqueurs consisting of Lerina, Marasonin, surfin, Apricot and Peach brandy, Cherry brandy, Coffee cream, Curacao, Anisette, Kummel, Liqueur Jaune, Kirschenwasser Dantzick, Cacao Vanille, Save de Cognac St. Andre, &c.

All the above wines will be sold free of all charges, and in lots to suit purchasers, sample bottles can be seen at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October at 2 p.m. the stock-in-trade of the late Gocuddass Gordhandass consisting of—

About 22 bales 11 bags and 38 bundles country tobacco and tobacco powder in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence opposite the Thakorwar Temple, Girgum Road, on a date to be fixed hereafter valuable open carved blackwood household furniture, rich chandeliers, valuable English clocks, a very large and rare collection of ivory dresden bronze, brass, mother-o-pearl curiosities and table ornaments, Bronze statues musical boxes, etc. the property of the late BHAI JIVANJI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Seth Jaikisandas Gangadas Messrs BENNETT & Co, will on SUNDAY the 9th October, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Mr D N Vakil's Stables Gowalia Tank.

1 handsome strong English-built Victoria, on C. spring by 'Windover,' with rubber tyred bicycle wheels in very good order.

1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton, by 'Fulker' with rubber tyred bicycle wheels in very good order.

1 handsome strong English-built landau on C spring by Kesterton of long acre suitable for pair, in very good order.

1 handsome strong four-wheeled dog-cart, by Press & Co., in good order.

1 handsome strong pony cart, with hood, in good order.

1 handsome strong bugey, on C spring by Press & Co with rubber tyred bicycle wheels, in very good order.

The property of another gentleman.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature Brougham, by Windover, in very good order.

On SUNDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim Mory Road, next to the Custom Choky, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table and chairs, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables, rich carpets, oil paintings and water colour pictures, terracotta figures, Majolica bases and table ornaments, one square piano by Schiedmayer nearly new, one stamping machine, goats pigeons, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, almyras, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of J. W. FIDO, Esq, proceeding to Cochin.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1904.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)
THE GREAT
SECRET OF SUCCESS IS
EARNESTNESS,
"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."
WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(With ten years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(With five years' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money ; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.-P. system only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Icilma

FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES Bombay and Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Bombay Mails of 17th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 11-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	= unchanged
Spot in New York	57 3-4	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·39 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
6 " " " "	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Bombay Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£130,000
Gold " "	£80,000

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 3-4 N.-D. done, Red Karachi 30 1-8 N.-D. value. } firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 7-8 O.-N. sellers Brown 31 1-8 O.-N. sellers } dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York; 8 1-2

In **Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats** quiet. **Manchester easier. Total sales 3,000. Spot** 5·80—22. **Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports** 9,000. **Arrivals closed quiet.**

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·57 —11	5·52 —10	5·51 —9
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·50 —9	5·49 —9	5·49 —9
Mar.-April	**April.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·50 —9	5·50 —9	5·51 —9

Receipts at U S Ports	69,000
Do. last year	35,000
Exports to Great Britain	33,000
Do. do Continent	65,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·60 — 10
Futures, month of December	10·13 — 15
Do. do. March	10·28 — 13
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 — 3-16
Futures, month of Dec.	10·02 — 12
Do. do. March	10·29 — 12
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	440,000
" exports to Great Britain	152,000
" " France and Continent	156,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	400,000
" at interior ports	180,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 30th September, 1904 ;—

Cotton	540	bales,
Wheat	29,471	cwts.
Linseed	5,020	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,218	"
Gingellyseed	604	"
Poppyseed	1,117	"
Groundnuts	313	"
Castorseed	12,514	"
Rice	4,028	"
Myrabolams	nil	"
Cottonseed	8,559	"
Mowraseed	1,665	"
Gram	2,773	"
Joowar	3,994	"
Maize	243	"

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Persia from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 8,52,480
Silver Bullion	Rs. 8,29,087

313 Bars of Silver.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s 3 31-32 to 1-4
Bank Demand				1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3	do	do		169 3-4
Marks 3	do	do		138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		189 1-2
Japan 30	do	do		148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone

Cash ...31st October	98-8
1st Settlement	98·3

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 3 0 to 6 2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 0 0 to 5 1 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 12 0 5 11 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	25 8 0 to 26 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 29 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quite.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	9,000

	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
	5·48 —4	5·47 —4
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·46 —4	5·45 —0	5·45 —4
Mch-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5·46 —4	5·46 —4	5·47 —4

COTTON.—The local market is quiet in sympathy with advices from Liverpool and America and the Sutta quotations are again about Rs. 2 to 3.

Total receipts in Bombay of various growths of cotton for the year ending 30th September 1904, compared with the same period for 1903.

	1903–04	1902–03.
Khandeish	280,913	470,324
Central India	70,963	
Barsee and Nugger	119,764	150,823
Berar	404,495	821,540
Central Provinces	222,667	
Total Oomras	1,098,802	1,442,687
Dhollera	324,914	205,929
Broach	208,374	182,225
Compta and Dharwar	204,332	128,825
Westerns	34,325	23,207
Bengals N.W. Provinces	151,690	447,169
Do. Rajputana	57,377	
Sind	52,011	49,226
Persian	1,807	2,186
American	62	3,028
Egyptian	1,680	1,032
Other sorts	5,782	2,395
Total, Bales	2,141,156	2,488,539

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	easier
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	26 11-16

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 17th September 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amout to be remitted during 1904-05 .... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 .... £ 8,452,989
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1904 to 31st March 1905 .... £8,047,011

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HEERAMANEK—October 2, Nusserwanji, son of Mr. Mancherji Nusserwanji Heeramanek and grand son of late Mr. Dinshaw D. Bolton, aged 5 months. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m., Marine Lines, opposite the Station, Mr. Bolton's House.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DATTA—September 22, at Allahabad, the wife of Albert Datta, Opium Department, of a daughter.

FOURACRES—September 28, at Moradabad, the wife of E C H Fouracres, of a daughter.

HOLMES—September 22, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, the wife of George Henry Holmes, M W Services, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COOK—September 26, at Ooregum, Matilda (Ma'), the dearly loved wife of Frank Cook, Coregum Mine, aged 43 years and 2 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 4-59m., 4-56a. Low water, 11-30m., 11-16a.
St. Mary's annual athletic sports, 4 p.m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade, opening night.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MAHOMEDAN LAD.—Imambee, a Mahomedan woman, accompanied by her grandson Abdul Cadur Mahomed, aged four years, went to the room of a relative on the second floor of a house in Nakhoda Moholla on Saturday last. As they were going downstairs, while returning, the boy slipped and fell sustaining a slight injury to his head. He was treated at home, but as his condition grew worse, he was taken to the hospital on Friday, where he died the next day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Bushire, Bussorah and Karachi per extra s. s. Kerbella will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day —Mails for Seychelles and superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar per extra s. s. Nerbudda will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Simla will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 4th and 5th October.

THE RANA SAHEB OF POREBUNDER.—His Highness, the Rana of Porebunder, accompanied by Colonel Dadbha, Mrs. Jethabhai Waghji, Private Secretary and Dr. L. T. Shah, medical Officer, arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening from Poona. His Highness alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was received by a large member of leading native gentlemen. Amongst those present were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas, Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji, Rao Bahadur Keshewji Nathoo Sailor, Mr. Deokaram Nanji, Mr. Purshotum Sunderji Lalla and others, His Highness was garlanded and presented with bouquets. His Highness stays in Aga Khan's bungalow at Walkeshwar.

D. N. POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Prathna Samaj Mundir, Girgaum, for the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Dadabhai Naoroji Poor Boys' Seminary. The Hon. Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, presided. The children having sung a hymn, Mr. N. G. Welinkar read a report of the work of the past year, which showed that 110 new boys were admitted during the period, and 310 boys attended at the end of the year, of whom 6 were the sons of Bhandaris, 4 Dhobees, 8 Telis, 10 Carpenters, 25 Ghatis, 5 Barbers and 252 mill hands. During the year Rs. 1,953 were received as fees and donations. The school had now a house of its own. The chairman distributed the prizes ; and a vote of thanks to him, proposed by Mr C. M. Cursetji, closed the proceedings.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hurjivandas Gowrishunker, who resides in a room on the ground floor of a house at Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that his place had been broken into during Thursday night and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,620, was stolen. The police inquiries showed that the entrance into the house had been effected by removing three bars of a window facing the sweeper's gully at the back of the house. The sweeper's gully was searched and a portion of the stolen property of the value of Rs. 312 was found there. The complainant slept in a room at the front portion of the house, while the property was kept in a room which was used for cooking purposes. It further appeared that on the previous day two men, who looked like Kathiawari stone masons, came into the house on the pretext of getting a drink of water and left.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—On Saturday morning the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court consisting of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna as chairman, Dr. E. F. Underwood and Mr. Pershotumdas Mungaldass was held at Girgaum Police Chowki. About fifty cases of obstructing the public thoroughfares, committing nuisance, plying for hire without licence and of being drunk and disorderly were disposed of in about an hour and a half's time. Mr. E. Fahey was the Judicial clerk and Mr. Gustadji Cowasji Devitre acted as clerk of the Court and an interpreter. Two men, one of whom was charged with disorderly behaviour and assaulting a witness, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 and a sentenced to five days' rigorous imprisonment respectively. In other cases the fines inflicted ranged from four annas to rupees two. The Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court for the Dadar section was also held the same morning at Messrs. Naualker Brothers' bungalow at Dadar Main Road. The Magistrates on the bench were Mr. James MacDonald, Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldass Thakersey and Messrs. Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Kaliandass Kasavdass. Twenty-one persons were tried on charges of obstruction, rash driving, and of being drunk and disorderly. The fines inflicted ranged from two annas to two rupees. The Court was assisted in its work by Mr. L. R. Mellandine, the Judicial clerk of the third Presidency Magistrate's Court as the Judicial clerk and by Mr. Ramrao N. Navalker as the clerk of the Court and as an interpreter.

TRIPLE MURDER AT BHOWNAGAR.

BHOWNAGAR has perhaps never before heard of a triple murder of so sensational a character as that which occurred three days ago, writes our local correspondent. A Hindoo widow was living in a house in Vara Street with her two sons, aged 10 and 12 years respectively. Some one broke into the house murdered the inmates and walked away with the valuables he could lay hands on, but not before locking the doors. This heinous crime did not come to light until yesterday when the neighbours complained to the police of a horrible stench emanating from the house. The police broke open the door when they saw three dead bodies lying stabbed in the abdomen in a state of decomposition. The doctor's examination revealed that the victims must have met with their deaths three or four days ago. The police are inquiring into the matter vigorously.

On the 23rd showers of rain fell at Wadhwan Camp measuring 40 cents. The people of Bhownagar read signs of their own in the weather and declare that it will rain by Monday next.

SOLDIERS' OUTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not understand why your correspondent "A Woman" imports such acrimony into her rejoinder to my letter on the above subject. I made no comments on the conduct, or rather misconduct of British soldiers at large in Bombay as your correspondent alleges. I started with the admission that their behaviour was all that could be desired and only suggested that when they went out in the afternoon in large numbers they should go in marching order or keep to one side of the road instead of going helter-skelter as they at times do, or in what may be called orderly confusion. I also incidentally expressed disapproval of the overloading to which hack victorias are sometimes subjected by soldiers, so many as five or six stalwart men getting into or upon a conveyance licensed to carry at the most four persons, and the police shutting their eyes to it. Does this amount to a "sweeping condemnation" of Tommy Atkins ? I hope Tommy Atkins is not so thin-skinned as your correspondent. She evidently does not understand that abuse is no argument and instead of answering my assertions she charges me with having prejudice against soldiers and tries to hold me up to ridicule. I yield to no one in admiration of our gallant defenders and nothing was farther from my purpose than to cause them offence.

September 30th. A LADY.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNEY.

THE FINAL TIE.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

A GOOD many people seemed to think that when the Welsh Regiment met the Gloucester Regiment in the final of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament, the former would have little or no difficulty in annexing the cup, and accordingly on Saturday afternoon when the two teams took the field, speculation was rife as to the margin by which the Welsh would win, it never entering the calculations of the spectators that the Gloucesters would have even an outside chance of lowering the colours of a Regiment that had on eight occasions during the last nine years been able to send down a team which had overcome all opposition. A few enthusiasts, however, who had closely studied the form of both teams, were not quite so sanguine about the result and even went so far as to think that the "slashers" under given conditions would more than hold their opponents, and this latter opinion, it will be conceded by the majority of those who witnessed the game, was in a measure justified in the first half when the fine exhibition given by the Gloucesters raised high hopes amongst their supporters, which, although not realised in the end, at all events satisfied the spectators that the Welsh could not concede them many points. There was a certain element of luck about the victory of the Welsh which obtained a good deal of sympathy for the Gloucesters who, although admittedly inferior outside the scrums, played up so grandly in the first half that, when the teams changed over, they had had, if anything, the best of exchanges.

Playing with the wind in their favour play for the greater portion of this period ranged between midfield and the Welsh "25" and, although the latter occasionally got away and worked the ball down to their opponents' "25", oftener than not the result of fine combined play by the three-quarters, the Gloucesters were the invaders. The Welsh, during this period and in the second half as well, indulged in a good deal of unnecessary rough play and some of their methods alienated the support of a considerable section of the spectators. No good purpose would be served by commenting at length on the character of these methods and allowances must be made for the excited state of the players, but several nasty incidents, as for instance the kicking of a Gloucester forward when he was down, rather marred play from a spectatorial point of view. These things do occasionally happen in the excitement of a close and interesting game in the final of a tournament, but a highly trained team like the Welsh is the last side we would expect to see guilty of such a practice. Another feature about the play of the Welsh which called for disapproval was their trickiness in putting the ball in the scrums, and several instances of the ball being placed on the edge of the scrum to be picked up by the half backs instead of being thrown properly into the centre escaped the notice of the referee. The splendid combination shown by the Welsh three-quarter line was the chief feature of the game. In the first half when the Gloucesters were attacking strongly, their tackling, kicking, and fine defence generally stopped several very dangerous rushes and, when acting on the offensive, their running and passing was the best seen in Bombay for a long time. Their first try was the result of a fine piece of combined work by the three-quarters, their left outside obtaining possession of the ball about forty yards from the goal line and passing to the left centre who passed to the right centre close to the goal line who when collared, transferred the ball to the right wing who grounded it behind. This reverse to the Gloucesters was in a measure due to a mistake by their right wing who was charged down in attempting to return a long kick through over confidence. The Gloucesters, however, as already stated, had the best of exchanges during the first period, and a few minutes after the success of the Welsh, who had failed to convert their try, the spectators were treated to one of the finest rushes in the game by the Gloucester forwards which culminated in a try which was improved upon. The Gloucester forwards, though a lighter set, worked well together and quite held their own in the scrums, but were not as smart with their feet as their opponents and in the line outs did not mark their men properly.

The second half for the first five minutes resolved itself into a ding dong struggle after which except for an occasional break away by the Gloucester forwards the venue of play was between the mid way flag and Gloucesters' "25". The latter, although the wind was against them and play for the most part confined to their territory, were dangerous oftener than the Welsh had been in the opening period and twice during the last quarter of an hour nearly got across their opponents' line. Holder their great three-quarter indeed on one occasion only being tackled a yard or two away from the goal line. The Welsh second try, which was converted, was obtained twelve minutes after the start in the second period, and was due more to the Gloucesters losing their hearts than to any brilliant effort on the part of the Welsh, although it came as the result of a kick out from touch in goal. Letting Morgan in who obtained possession of the ball from the kick across, was the only feeble thing the Gloucesters did throughout the game, and it is difficult to understand what came over them at this stage as Morgan practically trotted across unopposed. The Gloucesters may have their own explanation of this weak and disastrous display, but one thing is certain and that is it went a long way towards losing them the game as it disheartened some of the team and moreover gave the Welsh a lead of three points which they afterwards, by a lucky dropped goal, increased to seven points. While the Welsh were admittedly the better team in the second half, the additional points they obtained were largely the outcome of luck. The Gloucesters were at times quite nonplussed by the superb combination shown by the opposing three-quarters whose passing tactics evoked well-earned applause. Montgomery and Morgan, the wings, were both very fleet and rarely failed to pass to the centre three-quarters when in difficulties. The first named in particular was brilliant and a fine run from the "25" late in the second half to midfield culminating in a punt into touch transferred play to the Gloucesters' "25" at a stage of the game when the latter were attacking strongly and a try seemed imminent. The Gloucesters possessed in Holder a three-quarter back, probably superior to any other on the ground and his huge punts into touch frequently gained half the length of the ground for his side and his powerful running made him the closest watched man on the ground. Foord on the right wing put in some effective work while Berry and Maslin were often "en evidence." The Gloucester halves, Blyth and Russell, were somewhat overshadowed by the opposing pair Daly and Watts, who for some years have been a tower of strength to the Welsh team. Of the forwards Todd, Stroud, Corpl Jones, and Rees were most prominent for the Welsh while of the Gloucester pack Ball, Morris, Dance and Parsons were the pick.

The teams went into the field punctually at 5 o'clock the Welsh who defended the Cooperage end kicking off. The ball was returned to midfield where play was confined for a few minutes until a kick from a mark to the Gloucesters transferred the sphere to a few yards outside the Welsh "25." Some excitement was caused at this stage by Blyth obtaining possession of the ball and passing all the Welsh backs except the full back who brought him to grass inside the "25." Play of a desultory character followed until a kick from a mark to the Welsh temporarily relieved the pressure and carried play into Gloucester territory. The latter, however, again came with a rush and transferred the venue of play to midfield from whence the ball was carried to the Welsh "25." A fine kick by the latter's left centre three-quarter raised the seige, but the Gloucesters again worked the ball back. After a series of scrummages a fine piece of combination by the Welsh three-quarters transferred the venue of operations to the Gloucesters' "25" where play was confined for the next few minutes until the latter from a mark kick transferred play once more to midfield. At this stage the Gloucester right wing made a mistake which enabled the Welsh to invade their opponents' "25" which became the theatre of operations until the left half getting the ball from a scrum passed to the left wing three-quarter who passed along his line letting the right wing obtain a try. The place kick from a somewhat difficult angle failed. The Gloucesters nettled at this reverse followed the kick from the "25" up so well that in a few minutes the ball was rushed across the Welsh line where Dance, one of the forwards, touched down. The kick at goal was successfully negotiated and the Gloucesters now led by two points. From now on to the end of the first period, the Welsh had slightly the better of exchanges and twice during the few minutes that remained before the whistle sounded half time, they nearly got across weak passes at the critical moment minimising their chances. When the whistle went, play was in midfield, the scores being:—

Gloucesters	1 Goal (5 points)
Welsh	1 Try (3 points)

Changing over, the Gloucesters with the wind against them rushed the ball to the Welsh "25" from the kick off, but it did not remain here long, the Welsh in turn attacking strongly and keeping the Gloucesters on the defensive for the next ten minutes during which the latter only once got the ball away to midfield. Less than quarter of an hour after the start in the second period, the Welsh forwards rushed the ball to the Gloucester goal line where from a kick out from touch in goal, Morgan obtained possession of the ball and romped across practically unopposed. The kick was successfully negotiated and the Welsh now led by three points. The kick from the half way line was well returned, and play for a few minutes settled down in the Gloucesters' "25" until a splendid rush by the forwards carried the ball down the field and transferred the venue of play to the Welsh "25." Excellent play by the Gloucester now worked the ball close up to the Welsh goal line, the three-quarters at this stage being very conspicuous. A try seemed imminent and from a pass, Holder nearly struggled across being brought down on the verge of the goal line with half the opposing pack clinging to him. A series of exciting scrummages followed, and again the Gloucester three quarters obtaining possession of the ball nearly scored, but the Welsh three quarters and full back averted the danger. The latter by a fine punt eventually raised the seige and the Welsh forwards following up well, play was transferred to midfield from whence the ball was worked slowly to the Gloucester "25." Some exciting scrummages in front of the latter's goal culminated in the Welsh forwards heeling the ball out to their right half, Watts, who dropped a neat goal. From this to the time the whistle went for no side, the Welsh held the upper hand and although the Gloucesters broke away once or twice, was play always carried back to their "25." The last feature of interest in the game was a strong attack by the Welsh forwards who carried play up to the Gloucester goal line where the ball was kicked behind. The whistle went immediately afterwards, the scores being as follows :—

WELSH REGT.	2 Goals (12 points)
GLOUCESTER REGT	1 Goal (5 points).

The teams were as follows .—

WELSH REGIMENT.—Full back : Private Climo ; three-quarter backs ; Lieut, Montgomery, Private T. Jones, Private Davis, and Lce. Corpl Morgan ; half-backs ; Private Daly and Private Watts ; forwards ; Lieut. Todd, Private Thomas, Lce Corpl. Jones, Private Stroud, Private Rees, Private R. Davis, Private J. Jones, and Private Trimby.

Gloucesters.—Back : Lance Corporal Edwards ; three-quarter backs ; Lieut. Foord, Private Holder, Private Berry, and Private Maslin ; half backs ; Lieut. Blyth and Private Russell : Forwards ; Sergt. Ball, Lce. Corpl. Frost, Private Gunston, Private Morris, Private Parsons, Private Dance, Private Whitworth and Private Prosser.

Referee—Mr. F. Martelli.

At the conclusion of the game the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the President of the Bombay Gymkhana Committee, in a few well chosen words addressed the teams, commenting chiefly on the plucky fight the Gloucesters had made in the final against such a redoubtable team as the Welsh and remarking incidentally that this was the fifth occasion on which it had been his privilege to congratulate the present cupholders. Mrs. F. Prevost afterwards presented the cup to Lieut. Todd, the captain of the Welsh team, and the usual cheers terminated this part of the tournament.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE OF PROPERTY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court on Saturday, delivered judgment in the suit of Khuma Mana against Mitha Kassam and another in respect of an alleged fraudulent mortgage of property. Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji and Rustomji, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff and his two brothers, Bhima and Maga, carried on business in partnership in the name of Maga Mana, On May 24th 1890 Yelubhai woman mortgaged the house in dispute for Rs. 1,700 and created a further charge of Rs. 800 on 20th August 1890 from the firm. To the first defendant, the firm mortgaged the house on 28th October 1897 for Rs. 1,000. This document contained a stipulation that the sub-mortgages, Maga Manas' firm, should repay the amount due on the sub-mortgage on the expiry of six months from date, and the sub-mortgagee was empowered, after giving one notice to sell the property by auction, and realise his monies. On 8th March 1899 the first defendant sold the property by public auction, and the second defendant, Sakinaboo, purchased it.

The plaintiff's case was that the monies advanced to his firm under the sub-mortgage were not the first defendant's, but belonged to the second defendant ; though the deed was made in the name of the former the latter was the real sub-mortgagee ; the plaintiff had become solely entitled to the property by reason of the dissolution of the firm and the assignment of all the right and liabilities to him under an award of arbitrators : no due notice of demand for debt or of intention to sell the property was given ; the sale was for an undervalue ; it should be set aside, and the plaintiff allowed to redeem the property.

Sakinaboo was the first defendant's cousin, and the present valuation of the property was according to Mr. Mirza, an archidect and a land surveyor, Rs. 4,197, but judging from the municipal bills, the valuation might be Rs. 1,399 in 1900-2 Mr. Justice Chaudavarkar said it was this increased value of the property which had led the plaintiff to bring the suit. According to his own showing, he returned to Bombay from Marwar in August 1899 ; he came to know of the sale in September or October of the same year, yet he did not file this suit till December 1903. There was strong reason to conclude this was not a "bona fide" suit. The first defendant was the sub-motgagee, and the second defendant had nothing to do with the sub-mortgage. She had purchased the property, and the law was that in the absence of fraud or collusion, a purchaser from a mortgagee with a power of sale, was not bound to enquire what steps had been antecendently taken for the purpose of promoting the sale. See Davey vs. Durrant, I. De Grex and Jones's Rep. 553, per Turner L. J. This was the rule of law embodied in para 69 of the Transfer of Property Act. No fraud or collusion on the second defendant's part was proved in the present case. The only fraud or collusion alleged was, the second defendant's being the real mortgagee and her purchasing the property by putting forward the first defendant as the sub-mortgagee. This case had not been substantiated on satisfactory evidence, and the plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs.

WHEN the smoke of conflict has blown away, and we have time to sort out the nationalities engaged, it will be interesting to see how many races and countries go to make up the Russian Staff more or less connected with the war. We have heard it said of course, that General Kuroki is descended from a Pole, and we know that the late M. de Plehve, who was the mainspring of the war, was a Lithuanian and a Lutheran. The "Pester Lloyd" now says that General Stossel, now at bay inside Fort Arthur is of Jewish origin. His father, we are told, was a goldsmith, who in 1830 emigrated from Upper Hungary to Russia, where he embraced the Orthodox faith and amassed a large fortune. A branch of the Stossel family settled in Buda-Pesth, where they Magyarised their name into Szelenyi. The last of them died a few years ago in the Magyar capital, a wealthy man without direct issue. The Stossels of Russia established their right as next-of-kin, although the Magyar branch had not heard of them for close upon half a century.

RACING AT POONA.

POONA, OCT. 1ST.

There was a large attendance to witness the racing to-day which was highly interesting, backers had a better time than has fallen to their lot since the commencement of the meeting. Details :—

The Turf Club Cup Rs. 1,500 out of which the second receives Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A handicap for C. B's.

Mr. J. D. Scott's br cb h Saloon 10st 13lb.....Ames 1
Colonel J. P. Grant's ch ch cb h Philistine 6st 10lb ....Kamod 2
Capt. Randall's b ch m Miss Ascot 7st 9lb Barret 3

Also ran :—Upstart 7 4 9-4 ; Heeroo ; Prime 6-13 Dhondi, Lady New-Book 6-0 bd 6-8, Melsom,

Betting.—6 to 4 on Saloon, 4 to 1 against Upsta and 10 to 1 against the others.

Prime was badly left at the start. Philistine after giving a deal of trouble led the field Lady Newbrook lying second and Saloon third. At the three furlongs where Saloon appeared to be dropping back but soon recovered himself and coming down the straight with a wet sail he came through and won by 3-4 length, a length between second and third. Time 1-4 92-5 seconds,

The Desert Handicap.—Rs. 1,500, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under,

Mr. Moss King's b a h King Cobweb 7st. 5lbs. A. Hoyt 1
Aga S. Shah's b a h Arbistan, 8st. 9lbs..Robinson 2
Mr. Artin Essayies gal Little Joker, 8st. 3lbs. Ames 3

Also ran :—Money Spinner 9st. 1lb, Heeroo, Sunjamal 8st. 3lbs, Elliott Pounds, 7st. 3lbs. Melsom,

Betting : 5 to 2 against Arbistan, 3 to 1 Kingcobweb, 5 to 1 Money Spinner, 6 to 1 Sirjamal and Little Joker, 10 to 1 Pounds, 12 to 1 Faithful.

Faithful took up the running from King Cobweb and Pounds. At the five furlongs Pounds fell back and a furlong later King Cobweb came to the front and won easily from Arabistan. Several lengths between second and third, Time 1 5 33-5 secs.

The Commissioners' Purse.—Rs. 2,000, Rs. 400 to second, Rs. 200 to third, Handicap for ponies 14-1 and under.

Mr. W. Bass' b. e. m. S. P., 8st. 11lbs.......A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Kelson's b aus m Russley Rose, 9st. 6lbs. Robinson 2
Mr. J. D. Scott's c aus b Yankee Boy, 8st. 5lbs. Ames 3

Also ran :—Ping Pong, 8st. 3lbs, Native, Olga 6st 8lbs. cd. 6st. 9lb. Kamad, Budicoot 6st. carried 6st. 8lb. Melsom.

Betting.—3 to 2 against Yankee Boy, 3 to 1 Russley Rose and S. P. 4 to 1 Olga, 10 to 1 Ping Pong, 20 to 1 Bandicoot.

Olga attended by Ping Pong made the pace to the five furlongs. Entering S. P., Russley Rose and Yankee Boy raced past her and finished in this order. Won by 1 3-4 length, 1-2 length between second and third. Time—1min. 1-8secs.

The Aga Khan's Cup.—A cup value of £100 presented by Aga Khan and Rs. 4,500, from the fund, Rs. 800 to the second and Rs. 400 to the third, Handicap for horses.

Dr. Spooner Hart's b aus g Rifleman 7st. 10lbs Morphy 1
Col. D. Urs' b aus g Treiton 7st. 7 lbs. Melsom 2
Mr. Kelso's c e h Child's Guide 9st. 5lbs. Ames 3
Kour Saheb's Loch Cleveden 6st 10lbs. Southall 4

Also ran :—Stand Off, 9st. 1 lb. Penton, Progredoor, 8st. 12lbs. Foster, Hoop Iron, 8st, 8lbs. Robinson, Goldsmith, 8st. A. Hoyt, Courara, 7st 1lb. Barrett, Mistry 6st. 9lbs. Kamad.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Rifleman and Trenton, 5 to 1 Child's Guide and Stand Off, 8 to 1 Goldsmith, 10 to 1 Hoop Iron and Mistry ; longer odds the others.

Rifleman gave some trouble at the post and when the barrier was released Goldsmith led with Stand Off lying handy. Hoop Iron went up to the leader at the mile but soon gave place to Courara, Goldsmith still leading, at the half mile, Trenton having come in second place, In the run home Trenton and Riflemen made a race of it and the former won by a head, half a length between second and third. Time 2min 40secs.

The Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 2,000 Rs. 400 to second, Rs. 200 to third, Handicap for Arabs. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

H, H. Aga Khan's c a h Sandow, 8st, 1lbs Robinson 1
Mr. R. R. S's c a h Gallant, 9st 12lbs..........Heeroo 2
Mr. Davies Cook's Marquis, II, 9st, 5lbs....... Ames 3

Also Ran.—Jack Horner 6st. Kamad ; Connaught. 7st. 9lbs., A. Hoyt Adonis, 7st. Melsom.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Marquis II, 4 to 1 Gallant and Jack Horner, 6 to 1 Adonis, 8 to 1 Sandow, and Connaught.

Adonis made play from Sandow and Marquis who lay together with Gallant last. Horner went out and held a clear lead of three lengths at the half mile, but turning into the stretch for home, Gallant and Sandow drew up and made a grand fight, the latter winning by 1 1-2 lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time 2 min. 53-2-5 secs.

The October Plate—Rs. 2,000, 400 to second, 200 to third. A Handicap for horses not winning 200 or over.

Mr. Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer, 9st 2lbs........... Robinson 1
Mr. Moran's b aus g Kingston, 8st. 13lbs,........... H. Morrison 2
G. K. and D. D. b aus g Roscommon.........Melson 3
Do. b aus g Overture, 6st. 11lbs. ...... Dawood 4

Also ran.—Fotheringay 8st. 3lbs. Barrett, Honest Lady 8st. 2lbs. Ames, Beadsman 8st. 2lbs. Omerkhan, Gum 7st, 12lbs. Wedlock, 7st. 11lbs. Heeroo, Spark 7st. 9lbs, Kamad.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Dulcimer, 5 to 1 Kingston Spark, and Gum, 6 to 1 Wedlock, Fotheringay and Honest Lady, 20 to 1 and longer odds to rest,

Honest Lady was badly left and Roscommon soon showed out with Kingston lying handy. The same order was maintained to be bend where Dulcimer and Kingston came away from the former, and Dulcimer lasting out, won by 1 1-2 lengths; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 17 1-5secs.

The Lilliputs.—Rs. 1,500, second to receive 300 third 200, Handicap for Arab ponies 13st. 3lbs. and under,

Aga S. Shah's Oriental, 7st. 9lbs............. Kamad 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Mint 8st 10lbs .... Ames 2
Mr. Jakson's Hermit, 8st. 7lbs .... Robinson 3
Mr. M.G. and A. Nanjis Farewell 8st. 2lbs Foster 4

Also ran.—Yerbo 7st. 3lbs., Melsom, Governor 7st. 13. Cd. 8st. 2lbs. Omerkhan, Shah Jehan 7st. 10lbs Southall, Sabig 7st. 5lbs Dhondi Mosumma 7st. 4lbs. Heeroo, Napoleon 7st. 3lbs. Cd. 7st. 7lbs. Murphy. Malaber 6st. 9lbs. Cd. 7st. 2lb. Hoyt, Clever Boy 6s. 8lbs, Nama, Tawakel, 6st. 6lbs. Cd. 6st, 13lbs. Barrett, Gendarme 6st. 0lbs, Cd. 6st, 7lbs. Native.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Mint 5, to 1 Yerbo, 8 Oriental, 6 to 1 Farewell, Mosumma and Napoleon, 7 to 1 Shah Jehan, 10 to 1 Malabar, Clever Boy and Tawakel, longer odds the rest.

Governor made the running from Farewell with Napoleon third and Mint fifth. This order was maintained till the turn when Farewell made a bid but was quickly collared by Mint and Oriental. The latter lasting out won by 2 1-2 lengths, same distance between second and third. Time 1 min. 10 secs.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute were held on Saturday afternoon in the compound of the Institute at Byculla. The compound was decorated with bunting. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn was the referee while Messrs S. Joyce and T. S. Dawson acted as judges. Messrs. H. Monie and W. E Waite were starters and Messrs. N. Malutkar and B. B. Ranade, stewards. A band was in attendance and refreshments were provided. The programme was gone through with the following results:—

HIGH JUMP.—N. Jamkhandiker 1, E. Winkler 2.

HALF MINUTE CYCLE RACE.—M. D. Engineer 1, E. Winkler 2.

100 YDS. SACK RACE.—D. V. Takalker 1, S. M. Kothare 2, N. Jamkhandiker 3.

100 YDS. FLAT RACE.—J. B. Olyajee 1, Bhatkamker 2, Gazder 3.

ONE MINUTE CYCLE RACE.—Patenker 1, M. D. Engineer 2, and C. B. Pranjpe 3.

100 YDS. HURDLE RACE.—S. M. Kothare 1, N. Jamkhandiker 2, E. Winkler 3.

ONE MINUTE CYCLE RACE.—(Ex-Students) P. B. Lane 1, Viegas 2.

100 YDS. FINAL FLAT RACE.—E. Winkler 1, W. H. Pitale 2, J. B. Olyajee 3.

ONE MILE FLAT RACE, HANDICAP.—Patenker 1, M. D. Engineer ,2 Gazdar 3.

FINAL HURDLE RACE.—S. M. Kothare 1, N. Jamkhandiker 2, E. Winkler 3,

APPLE RACE.—Shamana 1, V. S, Padhya 2, Poontamker 3,

OBSTACLE RACE.—C, M. Kothare 1, C. B. Pranjpe 2, N. Jamkhandiker 3.

In the tug-of-war between the first, and the second and third years' students, the latter were successful. Mrs. G. O. W. Dunn distributed prizes, and a hearty vote of thanks was given to her. Amidst cheers, for the Institute officials, the gathering dispersed.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1904.

THE WORLD-WAR OF GERMAN DREAMS.

A lunatic, albeit a harmless lunatic, of the name of August Niemann, is at large in Germany. His hallucination is not that he is King Solomon on the German Emperor, but a German Imperialist and as he has not yet committed "lese majeste" he is still free of restraint. He has a ready pen, this Niemann, and the publishers welcome him, particularly as he has just written a volume, under the title of "Der Weltkrieg Deutsche Traume," in which he describes the downfall of England and the triumphal entry of the German Emperor at the head of the allies into London. He wants to know if the three Powers, who stood together after the victory of Japan over China and by the treaty of Simonosaki—he spells it "Sch"—and spoiled, England's plans, will remain idle or will they again join hands for their common good against the common enemy? They had better remain idle. Germany and Russia may join hands as firmly as they like—and as, according to the "Times," they have—but France would prefer to be in better company, especially since she has seen the performances of her "ally." The prospect of the German Emperor heading the triumphal procession into London can have no charm for France at any time, much less the present. But we anticipate. In his remarkable dream the unfortunate Niemann first meets a British colonel in Calcutta, who to him exclaims "Himmel, three times have I to India been ordered. First as cornet, fife and dwendy years it is now. Then, the Russ was fifteen honderd miles from our vrondier; then as gabtain, she is fife honderd; now as golonel and I fint her schtandink glose to the basses leadink to Intia. Nein?" It did not need an English colonel to tell him this, nor even to remark which side of the passes she stands. He hastily quits the interview and ruminates. "All seas are ploughed by the keels of British warships, all coasts are provided with the coaling stations and strongholds of British world power. The lordship of the world is England's and England intends to keep it." Yes, and he might have added "will keep it" had he been sane. But no, he continues, "She cannot endure that the Russian colossus should draw life and power from the sea It was the feeling of resentment against England's selfish world-hunger which made the German Emperor's telegram to Kruger find such a profound and lasting echo in the hearts of the entire German nation." Perhaps the German Emperor would have liked to believe such a simple explanation acceptable. But it never will be and moreover the German Emperor was never more deeply remorseful over any incident in his life than he was over that same telegram.

In the dream of the amiable Niemann a conference of Russian Ministers at the Imperial Winter Palace at St. Petersburg condemns the English world policy. The Archduke Michael declares that in the opinion of the Tsar's Government English enmity and intrigue led to Japan's attack on Russia and General Kuropatkin again unfolds his plan for the invasion of India. M. Delcasse is suddenly heard of and undertakes to declare war on England the moment the Tsar sets his armies in motion against India. M. Delcasse does not believe that Germany will join the "holy alliance against England" for William II. is "the great sphinx of our times." Niemann knows his majesty and makes him wait for a long time, but he devotes pages to persuading Germany that she must join in the mighty crusade against the intolerable burden of England's greatness. Without more ado Herr Niemann begins the work of our demolition. He commences operations at Chandigot in India—Shandygaff would have been equally appropriate—where a Lancer Regiment is stationed. The officers are engaged "in their usual evening occupation of drinking whisky and gambling for high stakes," not steaks. Enter to them two foreigners—a Russian and a German officer disguised as merchants. Alas for that disguise, the "bokkuswalla!" How long is it that he has been a "persona grata" in a Lancers' Mess? But he is a gallant this Heideck! There is no longer for the Russian any use. He withdraws himself into the back ground, while Heideck, the very "soul of honour" makes love to the beautiful but badly used wife of a Captain to win. She discloses to him the plans of the British Admiralty and then! Ah, what is not possible for an enemy to accomplish on the Indian frontier provided only he have the Admiralty plans? Promptly the Russians enter Afghanistan, representing that the Amir, fearful of Russian designs on the independence of his country, has asked for their help. England declares war and Sir Bindon Blood is sent into Afghanistan by the Khyber Pass, Sir Archibald Hunter marches from Quetta on Kandahar while an English fleet is despatched from Portsmouth against France. Still only as regards the intentions of Germany is there wanting any trustworthy information in regard to this threatening world-war. Germany marks time until Russia has cut off Sir Bindon Blood, Sir Archibald Hunter and his Army Corps have vanished into thin air and the Russians by pretending themselves the champions of Islam have raised a mutiny of all the native troops, delivered India into their hands and they have established themselves at Lahore and Delhi.

England denudes her country of troops to attempt the recapture of India. The love-lorn lady goes to Dover and steals some more plans and private papers for Heidick who brings about the defeat of the British Navy by that of Germany. Germany then finds herself drawn into the world-war. The good people of Leith and Edinburgh are astounded, one fine morning, to see sixty thousand German soldiers of all arms with artillery and horses, landed near Leith by the electric light from the German warships. They take Edinburgh without striking a blow and after a rest they began their march towards London. While they are marching a great French Army, with a Regiment of the Imperial Russian Guards had landed at Hastings. The association of the places ought to have given them courage enough, without the support of the Russian especially as they meet with no serious opposition. Our innocent little friend Niemann dreamt that the Volunteers fought bravely enough, but being without skilled leaders, knowledge or training, their efforts were fruitless. The victories of the Russians in India, the defeat of the British fleet at Flushing and the presence of two foreign armies convince the British Government that something has gone wrong somewhere in the machinery, and the public come to the conclusion that further resistence is useless. The Prime Minister, Mr Balfour,—for there is still a Unionist Government in power when all these things take place—the Prime Minister goes to sue for peace. Wonder he was not accompanied by the Lord Mayor, the two with ropes round their necks. But the preliminaries are signed by Mr. Balfour and the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Marquis of Londonderry at Hampton Court where the German Chancellor von Grubenhagen, the French Minister, Delcasse, the Russian State Secretary, Witte, with Count Lamsdorff and a whole staff of officials are assembled, the French and German armies being quartered at Aldershot, the lamb lying down with the lion, though a more diplomatic person than Niemann would have put the French in St. James's Park and the Germans on Salisbury plain. As a result of the negociations England gives up India to Russia, Egypt to France which also takes Belgium by way of make-weight, while Germany, magnanimous Germany contents herself with Antwerp, Zanzibar, some ports in South Africa and sundry conditions which secure her the preponderating position in the trade of the world. It is good; it is very good, this dream of Niemann's which has told him that to subdue England the then greatest military Powers of the world must combine after first training an Englishwoman to steal Admiralty plans it Chandigot, a place which has yet to be founded and military plans at Dover. We shall wait patiently for the first move in the game.

RAJPUT MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL REFORM. THE Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha of Rajputana is an association to regulate the expenditure connected with funeral and marriage ceremonies among Rajputs with a view to prevent extravagance. The Sabha has a carefully framed scale of expenditure graduated according to rank, and members of the Sabha infringing the rules by excessive outlay are subject to penalties. In Rajputana, the Sabha has been a force since 1888, and in Malwa a similar association has regulated expenditure on marriage and death ceremonies since 1896. Every year representatives of the various States in Rajputana meet at Ajmer to discuss the affairs of the Sabha and review its operations. The last annual report is of an entirely satisfactory nature. During 1903, 5,038 marriages and 1,588 funerals were performed among the Rajputs, and 196 marriages and 125 funerals among the Charans. The great bulk of the ceremonies were carried out in accordance with the rules of the Sabha, the number in which the regulations were not observed being 217 Rajput marriages and eleven funerals and four marriages and two funerals among the Charan. This appears to be the best record yet achieved, and whereas previous reports have referred to the slackness of a number of local Sabhas in keeping the people up to the pitch, in only one instance this year is the work of a local Sabha said to have been unsatisfactory. The State which has earned this questionable distinction is Udaipur, which also, it is noted, was not represented at the annual Conference in March last. Udaipur has always been represented at previous sessions of the general Sabha, and it is to be hoped that the present falling away from grace is but temporary. On the other hand there has been a steady improvement during recent years in the manner in which the various States indicate their interest in the movement. In 1901 four States failed to send delegates, last year only two were in default in this respect and this year Udaipur is singular in its failure. The Hon. Mr. Martindale, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, in addressing the last annual report, raised two or three points on which it would be interesting to have information in future reports. These are, whether in the opinion of the General Committee the reforms the Sabha is striving for, have, apart from the evidence of figures, really taken root in the country, whether their objects are becoming really popular amongst the Rajputs, or in other words whether the advance indicated by the figures is genuine. Another point is the extent to which the penalties imposed for breaches of the rules are deterrent and are actually exacted from those on whom they are imposed. In some districts a large number of cases are shown as pending, and it would be well to know how far this deferred consideration is due to a disinclination to inflict penalties. The Sabhas whose work last year is specially commended are those of Kotah, Kishangarh and Dholpur. The latter is a newly organised Sabha, and rules framed last year have been extended to all castes in the State. At the general meeting of the delegates in March the Charan representatives presented a petition asking that the amount of "tyag" or largesse distributed by Rajputs on the occasion of the marriage of an eldest son by the father of the bridegroom, may in future be utilised for the education of Charan boys instead of as subsistence money for Charan families. The proposal is a commendable one and was unanimously approved by the Conference. No decision will be come to on the subject, however, until the local Sabhas have expressed their views.

THE RUGBY TOURNAMENT. The paucity of entries for the local Rugby Football Tournament this year, five teams in all competing, in no wise interfered with the standard of play shown in the final. The game on Saturday afternoon between the Welsh Regiment, winners of the cup nine times during the last ten years, and the Gloucestershire Regiment, a team which proved themselves to be foemen worthy of the steel of such redoubtable opponents as the Welsh Regiment, provided one of the closest and most interesting contests ever witnessed on the Cooperage, the scene of many historic games. The Welsh Regiment, the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Calcutta team were naturally the three teams that gave "eclat" to the Tournament, the form shown during the season by the two local teams, the Gymkhana and the Casuals, never having reached such a standard as to justify even their most sanguine supporters imagining for a moment that they would survive the preliminary round. Time was when the Bombay Gymkhana could place a team in the field equal at all points of the game to any other combination in the country. That was of course in the halcyon days, now alas! like those of local polo numbered among the past, of such Rugger giants as Messrs. Marshall Reid, Walpole, Cleveland, Cadell, Dobbin, Casserly and others of hardly less renown. Football under the Rugby code in Bombay, has been quite put out of court by the sister game "Soccer" during the last ten years and, unless something is done to revive local interest in Rugger, the time is not far distant when it will be found inexpedient to hold a tournament owing to the inability of the Gymkhana to enter a team. There is a falling off of interest in the game throughout India which cannot but be regarded as a bad sign for the future. Bad as the entries were for the Bombay Tournament, they were quite respectable when compared with those for the Madras Tournament which, besides the local club, only drew a team made up at the eleventh hour from the Flagship of the East India Squadron which happened to be on an annual visit to Madras. The declining interest in Rugby football in India has been so seriously indicated lately that, if Rugger players desire to preserve the game in this county, it behoves them to take immediate active measures to bring about a revival of interest.

OFFICERS of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ will be glad to learn that a despatch containing details of the proposals of the Government of India regarding their increased pay has at last been sent to the Secretary of State for approval. The delay originally arose owing to the necessity for consulting the Local Governments. So long as a retrospective effect is given to the changes made no great harm will have been done.

CLOSE watch is being kept on the Afridi border as there are rumours of raiding parties being organised.

THE Amir of Kabul has duly observed the anniversary of his father's death, in September, the Mullah's being duly feasted.

LORD KITCHENER has left Simla for a few days' small game shooting in the Keonthal State.

THE delegates of the Indian Railway Conference Association have begun to arrive in Simla. Curiously enough they seem to prefer the tonga to the railway train in travelling from Kalka.

THE Indian rupee is at present the main currency of British East Africa, although in Zanzibar there is also a special coinage based on the Maria Theresa dollar. India does a large proportion of the trade, but as the United Kingdom has the lion's share the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce seems to consider that a British currency would be preferable. There are, however, obvious objections to alteration, unless some very distinct imperial advantage is to be obtained.

THERE will be a remarkable flow of promotion in the Political Department within the next six or seven months. Colonel Yate vacates Baluchistan in October, while Sir David Barr completes his special extension of office at Hyderabad in March. In the spring also Sir Arthur Martindale, Rajputana, and Colonel Deane, North-West Frontier Province, will proceed Home on leave, and the former is unlikely to return. Major Daly, now on furlough, will be back in March, so his services will then be available as an Agent to the Governor-General.

A NOVEL departure has just been taken in the Foreign Department. Lord Curzon, judging from past experience in England and India, thought it desirable to secure both in the interests of the London Foreign Office and its counterpart in this country, fuller knowledge in each of the aims and methods of the working of the other. Accordingly Mr. Somers Cocks has been appointed special Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department at Simla. He has come out for three years and will then return Home endowed, no doubt, with valuable experience.

ON the 12th of September the Directors of the Westralia Mt. Morgans Mining Company received a telegram from the Mine to say that some good ore had been reached. In about three months, it is expected that the crushings will be increased and later on the dividend, if the new find proves to be continuous.

A PROGRESSIVE step in missionary propaganda is being taken by the C.M.S. At the instance of a friend of the society, a gentleman has left for the East with full equipment for obtaining cinematograph photographs of the social life of the various peoples who are the subjects of the society's ministrations, and of the different varieties of mission work carried on amongst them. It is anticipated that the cinematographer will return to England at the end of the year, and a special gathering of children is to be held at the Albert Hall in the middle of January, to witness the first display of the fruits of this novel departure.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT incurred some odium by entertaining a cultured negro at the White House, and Lady Northcote has now lost caste with the Commonwealth Labour Party by "Kissing two little niggers." The act is construed by some of the Labour M.P.s as an attack on the "white Australia" policy. While touring Queensland, Lord Northcote, Governor-General, received a deputation of Kanakas, who had settled in that State, and who objected to deportation to their native South Sea Islands, under the provisions of recent Commonwealth legislation. A couple of little Kanaka girls presented Lady Northcote with bouquets, and her Excellency rewarded them with kisses.

WITH reference to the offer of M. Charley, of Paris, of 50,000f. to the first man who crosses the Atlantic by motor-boat, Mr. S. F. Edge, who has steered Napier Minor in nearly every big race, said that the feat will be quite a simple matter. Special hulls would require to be designed so as to increase the seaworthiness of the boat, but so far as the engines are concerned they are capable of covering a much longer passage. The feat has already been accomplished, the Abel Abbot Low, driven by an American petroleum motor, having crossed the Atlantic a few years ago. Mr. Edge is building a 60 foot boat for America, which will be sailed across in the early spring.

ABOUT THE KAISER.

NEW LIGHT ON THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THAT remarkable figure among the Sovereigns of Europe, the German Emperor, has already been made the subject of several recent biographies. But the volume "Imperator et Rex: William II, of Germany," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," just issued, is one of the most ambitious and perhaps the most interesting.

It bears the mark of very careful compilation, which has equally obviously been to the writer a labor of love. An enthusiastic admiration of the Kaiser and a spirited defence of anything in his character that seems to need defending—such is the tone in which this highly graphic portraiture has been made. There is a plentiful supply of local color and "descriptive" writing, such as—

"It was almost noon, and the cloudless splendour of the intensely blue May sky bathed every nook and corner, while in the distance the strains of a military band were faintly audible above the ringing laughter of some golden-locked, blue-eyed Teuton babies, running after flocks of pale-tinted butterflies, and the noisy quarrels of countless rowdy sparrows tumbling one another in the dew, which, like a veil of silver gossamer spangled with crystal, still lingered in the thick grass."

And so on. But though the paint has been laid on a bit thickly, there remains a mass of apparently authentic detail, which throws a very interesting light on the life story of one of the most picturesque figures of modern times.

Even from the early age of about one hour, it appears, the Royal infant manifested the germ of those characteristics which were to mark him in later life:—

"The firm curves of his satiny lips indicated already that energy was indeed one of the many gifts he had received as his portion.

The first little cry heard by the grandfather startled him; it was a sharp, curious little cry, not of pain, but of simple self-assertion. "I am here!" it seemed to say, and the Regent shook with mirth while yet his eyes were liquid with emotion."

EARLY INCLINATIONS.

While yet in the nursery he learnt to take intense delight in making the sentinels salute him. But one day he ran to his father, sobbing:—

"I am disgraced!" he gasped; "the sentries refused to salute me! They would not even look at me! Oh! oh!" he concluded in three separate piteous notes of anguish, giving way at last to a perfect storm of despairing sobs.

Gently but very firmly the Crown Prince unclasped the arms cast convulsively about his neck, and, looking keenly at the weeping child, asked with well assumed severity: "Are you dressed in a fashion to exact respect and recognition, my son?"

"No sentinel," continued the Crown Prince oracularly, "is permitted to render the honours to a prince who is not dressed from head to foot"—here he glanced significantly at the little pale-blue socks now quite covered with dust—"as prescribed by the regulations. Go and finish your toilet, and do not leave your apartments again in so unseemly a fashion!"

Later on he had a democratic training at the Cassel Gymnasium, where he was placed on a footing of equality with the other pupils:—

His clothes, which were mostly shabby—in accordance with a systematised scheme for the repression of vanity and extravagance and the encouragement of a "wholesome" humility—troubled him not in the least; the necessity of stuffing coal into the stove when his turn came round to fulfil this homely duty devolving on each of the boys in regular rotation, vexed him still less; nor did the familiarity of his fellow-students ever excite his indignation.

In 1879 he met his future bride at Schloss Prinkenau. Of her a highly favourable picture is drawn.

"Her graceful uprightness of carriage and the wholesome rose of her fresh young face distinguished her at once among the pallid mondaines surrounding her, and made her remarkable, as some free and dignified denizen of the forest in the midst of domesticated lions, or, to be less grandiloquent, like a pure, dew-washed, fragrant, open-air blossom, raising its dainty corolla above an intoxicatingly perfumed mass of forced hot-house blooms. Added to this she had more to say than other girls, whether Royal or otherwise, a larger stock of knowledge, a wider range of serious thoughts, and in giving expression to them she looked brighter, prettier, and more intelligent than they—a novelty, indeed, after the small change of ordinary Court gossip."

After her marriage she declined to be drawn into Bismarck's political schemes.

The Princess saw at once that the great Chancellor wished to use her as a weapon in his manœuvres against his own foes, and to inveigle her into a conflict of many years' standing which was a secret to nobody. She therefore wisely determined to keep aloof from his schemes, declined to comply with his desires, and bore the brunt of his extreme displeasure and sarcastic vituperations with a quiet courage and a patience seldom to be met with in the weaker sex, rather than augment by one iota the many worries by which her beloved husband was beset.

THE FALL OF BISMARCK.

The story of the throat trouble of the Kaiser's father, and of Sir Morell Mackenzie's visit makes a striking chapter, as does that of Bismarck's dismissal after the Kaiser had succeeded to the throne. The author, needless to say, strongly defends the Kaiser against the charge of "ingratitude."

The young Emperor had gone patiently through to the end, always hoping against hope to be spared the pain of separating from his old friend.

The last straw had been Bismarck's extraordinary conduct with regard to the Berlin International Labour Congress, which William had set his heart upon.

Bismarck sought in every possible way to deter William from persevering in his project, and when at last he had to acknowledge himself beaten on that ground he committed, with extraordinary lack of tact and loyalty, his supreme "betise," namely, that of negotiating privately with the various party leaders, with the view to the postponement, if not the complete annihilation, of the famous Conference.

This was decidedly going a step too far . . . and when he discovered this unheard-of piece of insolence the young monarch made up his mind that if he did not promptly intervene his autocratic and headstrong Chancellor would attempt to transform him into a mere cipher, a figure-head at the utmost, good only to look well on a throne, and so he separated himself for good and aye from Bismarck.

This is the true explanation, despite all other legends current on the subject of what it was then the fashion to term "Emperor William's incredible ingratitude towards Bismarck," and gives but one more proof of the phenomenal unfairness with which the Emperor was then invariably judged.

The fall of Bismarck left the Kaiser alone in his glory, yet, there is one human being within Germany's fair Empire who is not at all awed by Germany's stern and imposing ruler—one, and only one, I make bold to state.

THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER.

This audacious being is a brisk little lady, very quick and graceful, but not in the least fussy, possessed of an air of quiet and unshakable confidence, a silvery voice, a light, fairy-like form, an elastic, joyous step—such as is of more service to a woman wherever she may go and whoever she may be than the most enticing beauty—long, thick, silky golden hair, a pair of big, merry, reckless blue eyes, an immense amount of mischief and of dauntless pluck, and the best little heart in the world. "Voila!" I have named "Prinzesschen," the seventh child and only daughter of his Majesty, Emperor William II.

"Prinzesschen" is, if I am to tell the unvarnished truth, rather a handful, and she manages her "Papachen"—as she calls him—with vast spirit and a blithe and amusing indifference to the sterner and grimmer sides of this august monarch's nature.

She is wont to remark in her pretty, idiomatic, and somewhat slangy English she speaks in preference to German—which she declares to be a less "distinguished" language—that when "Papachen" is away it is "jolly slow work" for her to be at home!

(Concluded on page 6.)

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

REPORTED JAPANESE VICTORY.

RUMOURED RECALL OF ALEXEIEFF.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Reuter's correspondent wiring from Mukden to-day, says there has been no fighting to-day, but he campaign is about to enter completely into a new phase.

This telegram, which was censorised seems to indicate unexpected developments.

His Imperial Majesty the Tsar arrived at Odessa this afternoon, to review the troops proceeding to the Far East.

The Russian General Staff announces that the assaults on Port Arthur from the 20th to 26th September were everywhere repulsed.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

General Sakharoff on the 30th ult., reports that a skirmish took place in the vicinity of Yentai on the 29th and another on the 28th on the left bank of the Liao River with two Japanese squadrons, one company and four guns and a large band of Chunchuses.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Shanghai says it is reported the Japanese have been victorious in a general engagement at Mukden.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that the Second Manchurian Army will consist of the fourth, eighth and sixteenth Corps, the sixth Siberian Corps and several brigades of tirailleurs.

A rumour is current that Admiral Alexeieff is about to be re-called and that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholievitch will succeed him. The rumour is widely credited at St. Petersburg.

The Dowager Tsaritsa and Queen of Greece yesterday inspected the Baltic Squadron at Reval.

The Tsar reviewed 27,000 troops at Odessa prior to their departure for the Far East.

Despatches from Mukden describe the terrible distress among the native population who are half-starving in consequence of the destruction of the crops.

The Japanese have completed the change in the railway gauge to within ten miles of Liao-yang.

General Gripenberg proceeds to Manchuria in a month's time.

Reuter wiring from Mukden to-day says that the prolonged inactivity on both sides emphasizes the creation of a new situation.

The battle of Liao-yang clearly terminated the first stage of the war necessitating the adoption of new tactics by the Japanese, who are intrenching though they may still attempt a flanking movement eastwards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 2.

At special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London 1st October, says that Reuter's Mukden correspondent states that the Japanese are now desirous of acting on the defensive.

"The Journal de St. Petersburg" assumes that General Kuropatkin will avoid all risks until the Second Army is concentrated under Colonel Gadke. It is impossible to say whether in the event of serious fighting at Mukden which side will attack.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Chifu correspondent has authoritatively announced that the Japanese before Port Arthur must go into winter quarters and adds that the Japanese policy is strict blockade at sea and bombardment of land forts which, when captured, will be rendered untenable.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Anti-Foreign Agitation.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

Reuter (Peking) states that the foreigners lately are much pre-occupied at the growing unrest in Southern Petchili, Shangtung and Honan Provinces.

The agitators are utilizing the Transvaal labour question and issuing handbills denouncing the cruelties being practised on the Chinese.

THE NEW HOME RULE.

The "Times'" Protest.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S POSITON.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The "Times" in endorsing the protests raised against Lord Dunraven's scheme for Ireland, emphasizes the very peculiar position assumed by Sir Anthony Macdonnell, who undoubtedly has been pursuing a policy of his own, and observes that he can, at any moment, be invited to resume his duties on the India Council.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

Only one Tender.

The Australian Commonwealth in July invited new tenders for the carrying of the mails allowing a wider latitude, but again including the all-white labour clause.

The Orient Line is the only tender.

EAST AFRICA CURRENCY.

British Coinage Recommended.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has resolved to urge Lord Lansdowne to introduce the British currency in British East Africa as soon as possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LADY CURZON'S CONDITION

Progress Maintained

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Lady Curzon passed a quiet night last night, and is somewhat better.

Her ladyship passed a comfortable day to-day.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

Lady Curzon had some sleep last night and has taken nourishment well.

LATER.

Lady Curzon has passed a quiet day to-day and made some progress.

IMPROVMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

Address to Lord Curzon.

The British Cotton Growing Association has addressed Lord Curzon in reference to the importance of improving Indian cotton.

It urges the introduction of Government seed farms, experiments with the foreign varieties, improvement in cultivation, a special Cotton Department aided by Egyptian and American experts with special staffs for each province, and advances to the cultivators on the security of the crops.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

The British revenue for the quarter shows a decrease of £358,661. The decrease for six months has been £3,046,705.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Tenders for Exchequer Bonds.

The British Government invites until 6th October, tenders for six million sterling three per cent. Exchequer Bonds, repayable on 14th October 1909, for naval and military works already authorised.

THE TIBET TREATY.

Attitude of Russia.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The semi-official "Journal de St. Petersburg" reproduces an article from a Moscow paper declaring that Russia cannot and must not recognize the Tibetan Treaty which displays bad faith and off-handedness in the British Government.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

STAFFORDS DEFEAT BLACK WATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

The Durand Tournament Committee are to be congratulated on having had finer weather for this year's tournament than has been the case for many years past. Nearly all the games too have afforded excellent sport, narrow margins being the rule for the victors. To-day's final was no exception to the rule and a really fast good game was witnessed by thousands of spectators. At the commencement the North Staffords pressed getting a corner and nearly scored. The Highlanders cleared, but the Staffords soon got another corner, the ball hitting the cross bar rebounded into play. The Highlanders then attacked amidst great excitement, the Staffords' goal keeper saving twice splendidly. The ball was then in the centre of the ground for some time, and next the Staffords, playing a splendid game, attacked with determination. The right wing put the ball through the goal after fifteen minutes' play. Shortly after the Black Watch gave a penalty from which the Staffords got a second goal. The Stafford backs shewed up well, their side continuing the attack. The Black Watch made a rush down the ground getting a corner, but with no result. The Black Watch attacked for a time, but the Staffords cleared at half time the whistle sounding with the ball in front of the Highlanders' goal.

Resuming play, the Staffords continued to attack until the Highlanders got a free kick from the centre line, but the ball went out wide. The Staffords then, showing superior form all round, recommenced the attack and continued to press the whole time, the centre half and the backs being especially noticeable, while the Highlanders' right wing showed up and the backs played a good defensive game. The game ended in favour of the Staffords by two goals to love. The game was watched with great interest by Lord and Lady Ampthill as well as by the crowds before mentioned. Sir E. Elles and Lord Ampthill made short speeches to the assembled spectators after which Lady Ampthill graciously presented the trophies and medals. Among the former was the new Simla Cup which is much admired and coveted here.

The Tournament closed amid cheers for Lord and Lady Amphill, Sir E. Elles and the teams in the final.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF CHURCHES.

The Government of India have sanctioned an estimate for the installation of electric light and fans in St. Peter's and St. Patrick's Churches, Fort William.

THE LATE MR. BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, SEPT. 30.

The friends and admirers of the late Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam met to-day, under the presidentship of the Collector of Broach to express their heartfelt sorrow at his demise and to convey their sympathy with the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

SIR W. V. HARCOURT DEAD.

Found Dead in Bed.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The death is announced of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. He died suddenly this morning being found dead in his bed.

Though ailing his end was entirely unexpected.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt was the second son of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, grandson of Archbishop Harcourt of York, and a descendent of the Plantagenets. He was born in October 14, 1827; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours in 1851. Three years later he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and for a time followed the calling of a barrister, going the Home Circuit. He, however, soon drifted towards politics—he had unsuccessfully contested Kirkaldy Burghs in 1858—and having been made a Q.C. in 1866, he was returned to Parliament for the City of Oxford two years later. This was a year before he was elected Professor of International Law at Cambridge. Early in his Parliamentary career he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Naturalisation Laws, and in 1873 Mr. Gladstone made him Solicitor-General. It was then he received his knighthood. He held that office until Mr. Gladstone resigned in the following year; and he did not again hold office until 1880, when Mr. Gladstone made him Home Secretary. He was still representing Oxford but on going thither for re-election on taking office he was opposed by Mr. A.W. Hall, Conservative, and beaten. In order to find him a seat, Mr. Plimsoll retired from Derby, and Sir William was elected. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer February to July, 1886, and was re-appointed in 1892. He continued to represent Derby until 1895, when, in consequence of his favouring the Veto Bill, he was beaten by Mr. Bemrose. Mr. Warmington then retired from Monmoutshire, and he was again elected and continued to represent that constituency until his death. He was always a ready debater, and a humorous and incisive speaker. During the Parnellite episode. he took a stern attitude, and invented the once popular phrase, "Parnellite Juice." He was always a loyal lieutenant to Mr. Gladstone, and it was once thought that when that statesman retired, Sir William would take the Premiership. But Lord Rosebery was given that position, and Sir William had to be content with the position of Leader of the Party in the House of Commons. His Budget of 1894 was by no means a humdrum one; its main feature was that it equalised the death duties on real and personal property.

Sir William will also be remembered for the letters signed "Historicus," which appeared in the "Times," and for his contributions to the "Saturday Review," The "Historicus" letters have been reprinted with additions.

In March last it was intimated that Sir William Harcourt would retire from Parliament at the next dissolution. The news provided the occasion for the following interesting character sketch written by Mr. Harold Spender. The loss of Sir William Harcourt is the heaviest blow that the House of Commons has received since the passing of Mr. Gladstone. He is one of the last of the great Victorian Parliamentary figures—those men who cherished an almost religious reverence for the House of Commons, and respected its traditions as sacred bequests to the English race. When Mr. Gladstone died, Mr. Balfour said of him in a phrase of fine simplicity—"He was a great member of Parliament." Sir William Harcourt also was a great member of Parliament. He took Parliament seriously. He knew its forms; he sat out its debates; he prepared his speeches—some critics said almost too carefully; he respected the rights of members. Other times have come and other men. We now have leaders whose idea of governing the House of Commons seems to be that they should not attend the debates except when they have to move the Closure.

Sir William Harcourt hated the Closure. It is perhaps his greatest glory as a Parliamentarian that he passed the Death Duties Budget in face of the fiercest opposition, and with a majority of little more than a dozen to lean upon, without once using the Closure. Ten years have passed since then, and such a feat would now seem incredible. How did he do it? By using the higher arts of persuasion and patience, and by trusting to the innate reasonableness of the average member. Sir William Harcourt knew as well as Mr. Gladstone that the Closure often generates more opposition than it bears down, and creates an atmosphere of irritation and hostility which in the end prolongs debate.

Sir William Harcourt was Leader of the House of Commons for little more than a year—from Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894 until the Liberal defeat in 1895. He remained a Leader of the Opposition until 1898, when he suddenly resigned as a protest against the growing Imperialism of the Liberal Party. From 1894-98, then, were Sir William Harcourt's great years in the House of Commons. He missed the Premiership; but he attained the Leadership of the Commons. There was, indeed, a long period of growth before 1894—the fighting period of his youth, when young Mr. Harcourt won his way to the Solicitor-Generalship and a Knighthood by making himself unpleasant to the Front Bench; the period of discipline, when Sir William Harcourt stood for convention and authority against the bold escapades of Mr. Gladstone in 1877-80, and the period of joint leadership, when Sir William Harcourt fought side by side with Mr. Gladstone, first against the Irish, and then with them. But 1894-98 was the climax of Sir William Harcourt's power. Then it was that he virtually led the Liberal Party both in victory and defeat. Let me, as one who watched from the Gallery for those four years, say something of Sir William Harcourt as a Parliamentarian.

Sir William Harcourt had two Parliamentary styles—the prepared and the unprepared. To the first belonged those "carefully prepared impromptus" as a witty critic put it, and written-out perorations, which hold so large a place in "The Times" on the following mornings. These speeches of Sir Williams were terrific efforts. He spent days in preparing them. He would go over them in detail to his friends before giving them to the House of Commons. He would bring down to the House a sheet of closely scribbled notes, and if you watched the pile closely from the gallery you could calculate almost precisely how long the speech would last. He used these notes with amazing skill, and no doubt they lent a great strength to his set speeches. But I, for my part, always preferred his genuine impromptus—the speeches which he really made without thought or preparation, when stung by an unexpected argument. It is impossible to give any idea of the resources of wit and knowledge which Sir William Harcourt could bring to bear in a speech of this kind, No Parliamentarian was ever better read in English literature.—specially in political English literature. He was a ready quoter, and a deft turner of phrases that stuck in the memory like his immortal "Helots of Park-lane." His Parliamentary manner in those speeches was perfect. Instead of leaning over his notes he could give full play to his arm and to his body, swinging round to his followers when he was making a good point, and swinging back to his opponents when he wished to rub it in. It was not, perhaps, the highest form of oratory; but it was the most perfect form of Parliamentary debating.

Sir William Harcourt as leader always encouraged enterprise and energy on his Left Wing. It is the essence of good Parliamentary fighting that the young irresponsible members should sometimes go ahead as scouts. But if they are always left to be destroyed scouts lose heart. Good and loyal leaders come to the help of their scouts when they are in difficulties. Sir William Harcourt never left his scouts to be destroyed. He was indeed sometimes the most mischievous of any youngster on his own side, and there were many little plots developed below the gangway which had been hatched above it. At the proper moment Sir William Harcout would come galloping up to the scouts, and just when Mr. Balfour was rejoicing, the Rupert of debate would fall on him like a whirlwind. No wonder that such a leader was always popular in the House of Commons, and has ever been missed since he resigned in 1898.

Few will ever know of the work of Sir William Harcourt did behind the scenes in the House of Commons for peace and reform. It was virtually he who saved us from a war with Russia over Port Arthur by refraining from an attack on the Government at a critical and tempting moment. As a peace Minister he was in complete accord with Lord Salisbury, and I can remember the day when he said to me impressively; "When Lord Salisbury has gone we shall say that we have lost one of our greatest men." That was typical of Sir. William. His respect and even admiration, for his political opponents was part of the fine chivalry of his old Parliamentary manners. The friendship between him and Mr. Balfour has for many years been intimate and unbroken.

He remains as he was always been—a great Commoner. We all remember his reply when he was offered a Peerage two years ago: "I prefer to remain an English gentleman." It was characteristic of him that before he made that refusal he told his son that he would accept the Peerage if he desired it. For no man in our public life has been bound by more intimate ties of affection to his wife and children than Sir William Harcourt. At home he is, as in public, genial, witty, boisterous, and hard-working—in a word, the ideal English gentleman.

POONA BICYCLE CLUB ANNUAL SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 2.

The annual sports of the Poona wheelers' Bicycle Club were held to-day in a 40 mile road handicap. 17 competitors took part and these were Theyagaraja, the native champion from Bangalore, Privates Fry and Scott of the 10th Hussars from Mhow, Dr. Byrne, 10th Battery from Trimulgherry, Satin, Palancote, Golande, Grant and Dadiset from Bombay. P. Merchant, J. Merchant, J. and R. Mody from Poona. Pte Ranty Gray and Piper Wright of the 93rd Highlanders.

The fastest time was recorded by Pte. Ranty of 93rd Highlanders. The following eight competitions received Prizes:—Golande of Bombay, J. Merchant, Pte. Ranty Gray, J. Merchant, R. Mody, Piper Wright of Poona, and Javeri of Bombay.

The first prize was a set of Dunlop tyres. second and third prizes gold medals, presented by Mr Nicholson, fourth prize a Silver medal presented by the Poona wheelers, 5th, 6th, and 7th prizes were silver medals presented by the wheelers.

In bicycle polo, three teams competed, vis, the 93rd Highlanders, Francis' and Javeri's teams and it was won by Javeri's team by 3 goals to 2.

Feats on bicycle open to amateurs was cleverly performed by Motiram and Shamrao Naich.

RACQUET TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The Western India Racquet Tournament was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon when the finals of public schools was contested Five teams entered, namely two from Eton, one from Winchester, one from Wellington and one from Bedford. The final was won by Winchester, composed of Captain Hon'ble H. N. Guest, 1st Life Guards, and Mr. Reynolds, 12th Lancers. The tournament has in every way been a success and good games and good racquet have been shown

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISITS MIRAZ AND KOLHAPUR.

KOLHAPUR OCT 2.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Miraz at 7 a. m. to-day and was received by the Chief of Miraz at the station. After taking chotahazri with the Chief of Miraz, he re-entered the train and arrived at Kolahpur at 9 a. m. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Political Agent and Political officers met his Excellency at the station. After a brief conversation, the Governor and Staff drove to the Residency. In the afternoon his Excellency visited the Albert Edward Institute and the Town Hall and public gardens, the Shivaji bridge, the monumental temples, the Ambabai Temple, and in the evening attended church. A dinner party to his Excellency takes place this evening at the Residency.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The hired transport Soudan from Southampton is expected at Bombay on the 14th October with the following troops for India:— 1st Cheshire Regiment and drafts for the Indian Royal Scots, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 1st Queens and 1st Somerset Light Infantry.

The following changes in reliefs have been sanctioned:—9th Bhopal Infantry from Sehore to Allahabad instead of Lucknow; 1st Brahmans from Allahabad to Ellichpur instead of Fort William, 13th Rajputs from Bareilly to Ranchi and Buxa instead of Ellichpur; 3rd Brahmans from Ranchi and Buxa to Fort William instead of Allahabad; 24th Punjabis from Jhelum to Lucknow, instead of Ranchi and Buxa; 34th Poona Horse from Neemuch and Nasirabad to Aurangabad instead of Loralai; 32nd Lancers to remain in the Quetta district instead of moving to Aurungabad.

The headquarters of the Lieutenant-General Commanding Burma will in future be at Maymyo permanently instead of at Rangoon.

The General Officer Commanding the District having returned from leave assumed charge of the District and Station of Bombay from the 30th ultimo from Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. H. Hardy.

ARRIVALS, SEPT. 30.—Lt-Col Smythe, 1st R S Fusiliers, from England.
Major Warren, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Lt Maxwell, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Lt Col Drummond. 38th C I Horse, from England.
Lt Higgon, AB, R H A, from England.
Lt-Col Williams, G. R E, from England.
Lt Inglis, A F. 1st Gurkha Rifles, from Daramsala.
Maj-Genl Walter Kitchener, Staff, from England.
Capt Drew, G B, Staff, from England.
Lt Carltine, H B, 46 Battery, RFA, from England.
Lt-Col Western, TSE, 22nd Cavalry, from England.
Lt Taylor, E C, IMS, from Fort Munro.
Maj Oxley, R S, K R, from Gherial.
Lt Heseltine, J E N, 2nd K R Rifles, from Gherial.
Capt Berry, A E, IMS, from Secunderabad.
Lt Woodham, J P 76th Punjabees.
Col Daniell, AC, RFA, from England.
Lt Cottrell Dormer, W, 6th Dragoon Guards, from England.
Lt Mossy, FS, 2nd Suffolk Regt, from Hyderabad (Sind).
Capt Nuttall, MG, 105th Lt Infy, from Deolali.
2nd Lt Trelawny, L C, 2nd Suffolk Regt. from Karachi.
Capt Bolton, A H, 112th Infy, from Deesa.
Capt Rolland, GM, 101st Granadiers, from Somaliland.
Col Allen, A H, Commandant, Deolali Depot, from England.
Capt Hyslop, HG, 2nd A and S Highlanders, from England.
Major Ricketts, W S P, IMS, from England.
Lt Meade, G B, 10th Hussars, from England.
Major Faussett, P G, R F A, from England.
DEPARTURES, SEPT. 20.—Major-Genl Walter Kitchner, Staff, to Jullundher.
Capt Barry Drew, G, Staff, to Jullundher.
Capt Berry, AE, IMS, to Secunderabad.
Lt Woodham, JP, 76th Punjabees, to Secunderabad.
Capt Rolland, 101st Grenadiers, to Mussoorie.
Major Faussett, P G, R F A, to Kamptee.

THE TIBET MISSION.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S RETURN.

EXPLORATION OF WESTERN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 30.

Colonel Younghusband has reached Gyantse in advance of the Mission, having made the journey from Lhassa to that place in six days. He spends two days in Darjeeling and reaches Simla on the 14th October to make his report to the Government of India.

From Gyantse an exploring party under Captain Rawlins will proceed via Thigalse into Western Tibet whence it will make its way to Simla by the Hindustan-Tibet road. This will enable the country, which is at present exceedingly little known, to be examined and will afford an opportunity for ascertaining the possibilities of Western Tibet as regards trade.

The following are the probable dates of the arrival at Siliguri of the Tibet Mission escort: No. 7 British Mountain Battery for Jutogh or Amballa 10th November; 1st section No. 27 Native Mountain Battery for Abbottabad may winter in Tibet, 1st section No. 30 Native Mountain Battery for Abbottabad 10th November; No. 3 Company 1st Sappers and Miners for Roorkee 10th November; No. 12 Company 2nd Sappers and Miners for Bangalore 1st October, 19th Punjabis for Ferozepore, probably a portion will remain in Tibet, the remainder will reach Siliguri about the 10th November; 23rd Sikh Pioneers for Jhelum 1st Wing 3rd October, 2nd Wing 17th October; 32nd Sikh Pioneers for Umballa 1st Wing 15th November, 2nd Wing not earlier than the 10th November; 40th Pathans for Sialkot 10th November, 8th Gurkhas for Shillong 10th November.

THE TIBET MISSION AND AFTER.

It is obvious that henceforward Tibetan affairs will command no inconsiderable share of attention on the part of the Government of India, for it will be necessary to see strictly to the carrying out of the Treaty of Lhassa in every detail. The trading facilities secured must be made real to be of any value, and friendly intercourse between Tibet and India must be promoted in order that British influence over the country may be of a healthy kind. There is the new road to the Chumbi Valley also to be built, while in the background stands the question of the realisation of the indemnity imposed on the Lamas as a punishment for the armed resistance offered to the Mission. We do not attach any special importance to this last matter, although the wisdom of demanding an indemnity is beyond dispute. It was necessary to place a heavy cumulative fine upon the Lamas from the day on which they assumed the offensive by the attack on Gyantse, and Tibet can well afford to pay seventy lakhs of rupees in the course of the next three years. But even if the indemnity is not forthcoming within the stipulated period, the stability of the Treaty will in no wise be effected, and the only result will be the prolonged garrisoning of Chumbi. If some guarantee for payment had not been taken, in the shape of a temporary occupation of that Valley, there might have been a re-action at Lhassa when once our troops were clear of the country, and the old interminable trouble would have arisen again. The negociations of the past six weeks or more showed how childishly obstructive even the highest Tibetan officials can be and how difficult it is to pin them down to an exact agreement on any particular subject. To have thrown them again into the path of temptation would have been to sacrifice the good results gained by the military operations and the appearance of the Mission at Lhassa itself. Now, the Council of Elders will have always before them the urgent need of providing the instalments of the indemnity as they fall due, and this will seem to impress upon them the desirability of fulfilling the obligations they have undertaken. Consequently they will not be tempted to break off all relations with Government and lapse once more into the state of sullen resentment and suspicion which was so marked a characteristic of their attitude from first to last. They will, however require to be carefully watched for some time to come, though it is not likely that they will wilfully give trouble on their own initiative.

Such being the position, writes the "Pioneer" it is a matter of urgent importance that the Government of India should take into their own hands the full political management and control of all affairs relating to that section of the North-East Frontier which has been affected by recent events. Questions affecting Tibet will, of course, be dealt with solely by the Foreign Department, for they are of Imperial moment; but Sikkim and Bhutan are also now a good deal in evidence. The Bengal Government have hitherto had the conduct of all business with these States, under the distant supervision of the Government of India, but this arrangement should no longer continue under the new conditions that have just been created. If there were no troops to be left in the Chumbi Valley and if the new line of communication with Southern Tibet were not to pass through a part of Bhutan, there might conceivably be some justification for leaving matters as they are. As it is, the political work to be done will be both considerable in amount and delicate in many of its phrases, and it should not be divided among officers under different authorities. Just as there is the Dir-Swat-Chitral charge on the North-West Frontier so should there be the Sikkim-Bhutan-Chumbi Agency on the North-East. It would be compact enough to suit the most ardent advocates of territorial symmetry, and its formation would ensure one line of policy being constantly followed not merely in Tibet but in the two States flanking the Chumbi Valley. The advantages, indeed, are so plain that we cannot see what objections can be raised. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, overburdened already with his enormous Province and seeking to rid himself of his Eastern Districts, should welcome the severance of connection with Sikkim and Bhutan, for such a step would relieve the Political Department of his Government and reduce its work to very small limits The leading men of the two States concerned would, if they knew anything about the matter, prefer to be under the Supreme Government, while that Government itself would find the conduct of business greatly simplified by the elimination of the Local Administration from all participation in transfrontier affairs. There is a good deal to be done in Sikkim in opening out the country and Bhutan may cease to remain closed to civilising influences if the Timpuk Jongpen is properly handled. The Government of India is really responsible in the end for the policy that is followed on every part of the Frontier, and in this case it seems imperative that its authority should be directly exercised.

TIBET AS A RECRUITING FIELD.

The Military operations in Tibet served at least to dispel one illusion. It was supposed that the Tibetans could not fight, and those who professed to know them best were bold enough to assert a year ago that a single battalion of Gurkhas could march from end to end of the country. The fighting at Gyantse was a revelation, for the mob of badly armed men showed a fine courage on occasion and a dogged power of resistance when hard pressed. The Kham levies particularly distinguished themselves, men of gigantic stature as they were described by eye-witnesses. Now that a peaceful settlement has been secured, the idea suggests itself that there may be material in Tibet, as there is in Nepal, that could be fashioned into military shape. Some few years ago for instance, it was proposed to raise a Gurkha Mountain Battery, and sanction was given to the experiment. But it was found that the Gurkha had not the physique required for handling the gun, the loading and unloading of which on a 14-hand mule is a task which requires height as well as chest-measurement. The scheme therefore fell through. Now the brawny Tibetan would seem to be just the man for a mountain gunner: he is big enough to satisfy all requirements, hard as the steel of the gun itself, and a splendid hill-climber. He needs then only that licking into shape which the British officer and the artillery sergeant-major know so well how to carry out. There is the important point of his willness to enlist and submit to discipline. This could be settled only by experimental measures, and as Indian troops are to remain in Chumbi for three years some efforts might be made to see whether the men of Kham or others of their kidney could be tempted to serve. Less than 200 would be required for a battery, so that there would not have to be recruiting on a large scale. If a Gurkha Mountain Battery was held to be desirable not so long ago there can be no objection to a Tibetan battery, always provided that the men can be got. It is the one arm of the Service which most needs to be strengthened at the present time.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

"JIM" LOWTHER.

At the beginning of Mr. Chamberlain's crusade Mr. James Lowther and Mr. Chaplin were the last survivors who remained of the old Protectionist school. And now after a protracted illness Mr. James Lowther is dead. His popularity in the House of Commons, like his popularity on the Turf, was a thing apart from the ordinary friendship springing from identity in thought. In Parliament Mr. Lowther was a Tory: not the Tory of to-day, nor of yesterday, but the Tory of the middle century before the modern ideas of progress had begun to affect the ranks of Conservatism. There could not have been a bare half dozen—if so many—of all the five hundred members who held opinion in common with him. Yet he was one of the most popular members of the House and his opponents looked upon him with respect and affection. His position was somewhat similar in the field of sport. Like the late Lord Falmouth it is said he never made bets. As a steward of the Jockey Club his outspoken opinions were not always entirely in accord with these of his listeners and his celebrated speech at the Gimcrack Club, York, will readily be called to mind. Yet here too in spite of anti-betting and outspoken views he was widely popular. The reason for this is not far to seek. A parliamentary friend of his has declared that during a personal intimacy of more than twenty years standing with Mr. Lowther he never heard him say an unkind or ungenerous thing of a political opponent either publicly or in private. A man of deep-rooted convictions, he had a habit of hitting straight from the shoulder, and whether speaking on the floor of the House or addressing a mass meeting, he said what he thought regardless of the consequences. He was always a chivalrous fighter, and the same friend recalls that though no occupant of the Conservative benches was less tolerant of Nationalist methods, yet none was more ready to recognise the wit and oratorical power displayed by certain of the Irish representatives, and it was probably owing to this ungrudging admiration of these good qualities that they spoke so warmly of him behind his back. One little eccentricity which marked his costume was the wearing of a top hat which narrowed in the upper part like those sometimes seen in old prints. Having entered Parliament in 1865 he served in two posts under the Government, the most important being the Chief Secretaryship to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But since 1880 his official career has ceased, and since then as a private member the esteem in which he was held by the House of Commons gradually rose. Members saw in him a man who would never be a trimmer or opportunist, one who was a sportsman in the best sense of the term. I have good reason to believe that his sympathies were opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's policy during the South African war, though of course he was in no way a pro-Boer.

Mr. Lowther's death will render a bye-election necessary and, at the time of writing, it looks as though the result may possibly prove another defeat for the Government. Mr. Lowther's constituency was Thanet, in the middle of a population most certainly Conservative. Even during the present unpopularity of the Government it would have seemed almost unthinkable that a Tory candidate would be defeated. But a combination of unlucky circumstances makes it conceivable that the Liberal candidate will secure election. A split has developed among the ranks of the Conservative party in the division, and the quarrel arises out of the dislike felt by some to the official Conservative candidate, Mr. Henry Marks of the "Financial News." The Opposition to Mr. Marks is most violently expressed by some of the more prominent Conservatives in the district. On the other hand his supporters say that the Central Conservative Association has approved him and that a Committee of Thanet Conservatives investigated the charges against him and brought in a satisfactory report. The Opposition retort to these pleas that Mr. Marks is merely a backstairs nominee of the Central Association and that no importance can be attached to the finding of the Committee. So serious is the split that Major Powell Cotton and several of the most influential members of the Conservative party in the division have written to the "Times" declaring, not merely that they will abstain from voting for Mr. Marks, but that they will vote and work for his opponent, even though the only opponent, should prove to be a Liberal.

SANITATION AND THE PLAGUE.

Plague is a subject which has a very painful interest to India nowadays, but there was little in Sir James Crichton-Browne's address to the Sanitary Association last week which is new or of value to India. For Sir James confined himself almost entirely to European plague, and he had much to say of Defoe's great narrative of the London pestilence of 1666. The most noteworthy feature of his address lay in the hopefulness of its sentiments. He made a direct attack upon the pessimism which the Viceroy once expressed. In contradiction to Lord Curzon's opinion Sir James declared that a general review of the history of the plague would convince anyone that administrative energy, so far from being powerless to cope with the plague, had prevailed in restricting its ravages in the past, and promised to enable us to control it in the future. It was improved sanitation, he continued, that had been the chief cause of the disappearance of plague from Europe. Terrible had been the havoc wrought by plague in India, but what might it not have been but for the sanitary improvements carried out by administrative energy there? Sir James Crichton-Browne then went on to point out how sanitary science had not only banished the disease from England, but was so well-equipped and prepared that it was enabled to beat off any fresh advance with the utmost ease. The trouble with India is that, in spite of the administrative energy to which Sir James refers, the death-rate from plague continues appallingly high. Indeed it might almost be said that, in Bombay city for example, plague has become practically endemic. Under such circumstances it is pardonable for any one to declare in his despondency that the plague persists in spite of sanitation, though to say so would of course be an exaggeration, for it is not the sanitation which has failed in India; it is the lack of it which spreads the plague. Where the sanitarian is confronted with vast plague-ridden populations who are too ignorant to adopt sanitary measures and too physically weak to withstand the pestilence, he has reached the limit almost of his usefulness. He must, nevertheless, go on working strenuously; but the advance is so slight and relapses are so overwhelming that he sometimes loses hope. Then in his despair he turns upon the very principles by which alone he is doing any good. The act is wrong but is very human. It is probable, moreover, that it is not only sanitation that is needed. The plague epidemic has synchronised very closely with the recent years of famine. And it is difficult not to see that there may be a close connection between lowered vitality and the extreme ravages of the disease quite apart from any question of sanitation.

THE LATE MR. A. B. RAILTON.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Company the publishers and booksellers have such wide dealings with distinguished persons in India and their business in London is so well-known, that I make no apology for calling attention to the death of Mr. Alexander Balderston Railton, the junior partner of the firm. It seems only yesterday, though it was two years ago, that I sent you an obituary notice of Charles Buckland, the second of the three partners of the firm as reconstituted on the retirement of Mr. Henry Sotheran senior. Now by Mr. Railton's death, Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran is left sole partner. Mr. Railton was a very prominent man in the world of London "Bookmen." He was a man of good family, well educated, of great technical acquirements, high intellectual power, and great force of character, and his success and repute in his profession were unqualified. But that is not what I chiefly wish to chronicle. In the account given in the "Times" of Mr. Charles Buckland on his death, and now of Mr. Railton, what seems most noteworthy is the testimony borne to their strong religious character. With a wide, and tolerably close knowledge of London business men, I am able to say that this is what may be called their specific "note." It is wonderful how ignorant English people of the leisured classes are of such men. They are for the most part highly educated —numbers of them are public school men,— but you frequently find that those who have made a mark in their line of business, are men of the profoundest religious sensibility, and the clearest religious convictions. I am recording this simply as a salient fact of the business life of London which is not only the great pulsating heart the of the British Empire, but the hub of the whole world's industrial and mercantile life. I have heard Sir George Birdwood tell an anecdote of Mr. Henry Sotheran senior, which so pertinently illustrates this characteristic of London business men that I cannot help making it public, as I hope I may do without any offence either to Sir George or Mr. Henry Sotheran, who still, I am happy to say, lives and is in the enjoyment of good health. Not long after Mr. Sotheran's retirement, while he was still suffering from the consequences of a serious illness, Sir George Birdwood, to his great astonisment met him early in the morning, about to drive away from Letts' offices at the Royal Exchange; and on enquiry as to what it meant Mr. Henry Sotheran told him that on receiving that morning his usual annual copy of their Diary, he had been greatly moved to find that the hitherto invariably inserted notices of the Sunday Lessons had that year been omitted; and he had come all the way from his house, although scarcely able to move about without help, to personally protest to the partners against their default. Justly the "Times" concludes its notice of the late Mr. Railton with the observation:—"It is by such men that the business credit of England all over the world is sustained and advanced, and the death of such men is not only a loss to their associates and friends, but to the country." It is pre-eminently of this great middle class of commercial London, Birmingham, Manchester & Liverpool and the like centres of manufacture, shipping and trade that the "Times" is itself the most authoritative, representative and mouthpiece.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

In common with most other parts of the Bombay Presidency, Kolhapur, writes our correspondent, profited greatly by the cyclonic storm which swept over India early in the month and we are safe from any fear of famine or even scarcity. On the contrary, given good rain in October the year will be a very fairly good one.

Plague is increasing steadily and people are beginning to evacuate the town.

On the 7th and 8th, the annual sports of the Kolhapur Infantry took place in magnificent weather. H. H. the Maharajah was present on the second day when Colonel and Mrs. Ferris were "At Home" to the station. At the close the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ferris whose connection with the Regiment, I may mention, extends over 30 years, Colonel Ferris having been Adjutant of the Corps in 1874, the year in which he was married. Colonel and Mrs. Ferris celebrated the 30th anniversary of that auspicious event on the 12th inst., when a large party of their friends assembled at the Residency and drank to their long life and prosperity.

On the 1st of the month Mr. Lucy took the Rajaram College to Sangly to play the local club at cricket. The college were unfortunate in being beaten on the first innings by 45 runs, as if time had allowed of both sides completing their second innings they would certainly have won the match. The best scores were Mr Lucy, 41; Mr Bhagwat, 36 not out.

The Kolhapur Infantry still uphold their unbeaten record. On the 3rd inst. they played a strong local team brought by Mr. Lucy. The K.I. winning the toss, only made 71 in their first innings, to which the town responded with 60 for 7 wickets. At this juncture the K. I. more than lived up to their reputation for smart fielding and the remaining four wickets (12 a side match) fell for six leaving the K.I. victorious by five runs.

On the 28th, and subsequent days, the Agency Gymkhana played a tennis tournament against Sangly State. The Gymkhana were represented by Capt. Oldfield and Mr Burke, Colonel Ferris and Mr. Lucy, Messrs. Darby and Duster. They won the doubles with great ease by 6 matches to three. All three of our pairs were beaten by Messrs. Desai and Bhadkaker, but easily defeating the other Sangly pairs, Capt. Oldfield and Mr Burke not having a single game scored against them in their two matches. In the singles, however, through the brilliant play of Messrs. Desai and Bhadkaker we were badly defeated, although our representatives Colonel Ferris, Messrs. Lucy and Dastur did all they could to avert defeat.

Next week H. E. the Governor pays his first visit to Kolhapur, which will thus have the honour of being the first Native State to be visited by his Excellency.

THANA NOTES.

The rainy season is saying good-bye to us, writes our Thana correspondent. She has not been very liberal, but she has given our Thana ryot just enough to go on with till she comes again. We hall not discuss her caprices, but content ourselves with saying—"It might have been much worse." The locusts are still about, but are not behaving very badly, or more truly they cannot, because paddy after a certain stage is quite safe from their omnivorous greed. Government have consequently recalled their specially deputed locust-hunter, Mr. Bell, I.C.S.

The health of the town is not very bad just yet though the fever season is coming on, and rats are beginning to die in some houses. There had been some cases of cholera, but I am glad to say there is no fear of an epidemic. Mr. Orr, our Collector is back. He relieved Mr. Madgavkar on Saturday last. The latter was "At Home" to Thana Society, European and Native, the same evening in the local Diwan-i-Am, otherwise known as the Collector's Durbar Hall. The hall and grounds were beautifully decorated. The special entertainment of the evening was a little play in Marathi, called "The Sleeper Awakened," acted remarkably well. It was a most successful evening, and we enjoy ourselves thoroughly. A few days before this, Sir Edmund Cox was "At Home" to the Native gentlemen of Thana. His European friends were also there, to help him to receive the guests. These gatherings are a special feature of Thana society, and people here seem to believe in their potency to promote friendly feelings between the rulers and the ruled.

In fact, we of Thana are not so backward, as people seem to think. We possess a little theatre in the town, where Native Thana has been crowding for weeks past, to see Turbanned Petruchios and Sareed Katherines. Nor are we behindhand in sport of sorts. Every Sunday there is a Cricket match on the Oval. The most interesting match of the season was played the Sunday before last when a Dadar students' Eleven played an Eleven of Munsiff's Vakeels, and Engineers. The crowd seemed to enjoy the batting of some of the latter very much. There were excellent refreshments for the teams and their sympathisers. We are shortly going to have a Hindu Gymkhana club here.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE GOVERNMENT'S AID.

The Government of Bombay as already announced are giving substantial assistance towards the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Bombay. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been informed that Government will be prepared to defray the cost of exhibiting all products and other articles which the Aricultural Department may think can be shown with advantange, and also of sending to Bombay and back such "patels" or other agriculturists as the Collectors may think could appreciate best what is exhibited and could communicate what they see to other agriculturists. Some limit must of course be placed on the number sent from each district. Arrangements for the accommodation of such persons in Bombay should apparently be made by the Committee. Mr. Lawrence has been requested to make detailed proposals to that end and also suggestions as to the exhibition by Government of any other articles manufactured or others after consulting the Collectors.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in fulfilment of this instruction has been in consultation with the Honourable Mr. V. D. Thakarsey, Chairman of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee, since May last and in a communicaion to Government he states that on the 3rd September the following arrangements were furthur discussed and decided:—(1) Water-lifts—It is proposed to dig certain wells and put up ramps of earth to enable oxen to work varieties of native water-lifting appliances. Side by side with these will be shown pumps worked by oil-engines and wind-mills. This section will be entirely arranged by the Committee. (2) Ploughs—It is proposed to actually plough up some area demonstrating the comparative merit of European and Native ploughs. A variety of European ploughs have been ordered out by the Committee and will be worked by them. The Department will be asked to show Indian ploughs in actual operation and will also show the American plough which has been proved to be useful. (3) Collection of seeds, fibres, oils and other products will be prepared and exhibited by the Department. A special feature will be the exhibition of improved cottons obtained by hybridization. In connection with this the Committee will provide a number of lecturers or guides for the purpose of explaining to visitors the meaning and object of the several exhibits. The Committee will send these men to be instructed in the work to the farm at Poona some weeks beforehand. (4). Cottongins, saw, roller and hand—The Committee will exhibit and work the saw and roller gins. The Department will collect and work the hand gins. (5). A model cattle byre and dairy—The Committee will construct the byre under the advice of Mr. Knight, obtain the cattle and provide the dairy appliances. Mr. Knight will work the dairy. (6) The Department will show boxes containing varieties of—soils of the Presidency; manures, such as chemicals and oil cakes: and plants actually grown in boxes under the effect of the serveral manures. (7) The Committee will obtain and work oil presses and fibre machines. Sugarcane mills—Mr. Knight will send down mills and appliances from Poona and the men to work them. The Committee will obtain the form of wooden mill still in use in Ahmedabad and men to work them. (9) Mr. Knight will show the winnower and chaff-cutter in work under engine power. The Committee will provide the engine and the machinery. (10) The Entomologist to the Government of India will be asked to show a collection of insects injurious to cultivation and of the remedies to be applied against them. (11) The Inspector-General of Agriculture will arrange for the exhibition of the plaintain fibre extractor (Proudlock's).

(12) Government will be asked to authorise the Collectors to send down parties of patels and kunbis from the districts of Bombay, paying their railway expenses, and a halting allowance in Bombay. The Committee will arrange for the housing of these men in Bombay. Mr. Knight will be free from his work at the College of Science at this peirod, and I propose to depute him to supervise the arrangements generally for the exhibition of the above articles. The cotton section, however, will be in charge of Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Director of Agriculture. It will be necessary to send down from Poona also Mr. Kelkar, Superintendent of the Farm, and some of the clerks and men employed on our farms in connection with the dairy, the exhibition of ploughing, crushing of sugarcane and ginning of cotton. In order to meet the expenditure to be incurred for these purposes and on the deputation of parties of agriculturists, I would ask that a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be placed at my disposal. I assume that an average of 20 men will be sent from each district. I would suggest that these agriculturists should be permitted to stay for a period of seven days in Bombay and should be granted a batta allowance of Rs. 2 per head for their expenses in Bombay, in addition to the payment of their railway tickets. With reference to Government memorandum No. 4042. dated 4th August, I have the honour to state that I am consulting the Collectors and will submit a further report on receiving their replies. Government have accordingly issued the following resolution:—The proposals made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture are approved and sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 5,000 should be placed at his disposal, and the charge should be met by re-appropriation from the lump provision of Rs. 86,000 for the scheme for the revision of certain revenue establishments in Sind.

The Collectors should arrange to send to the Exhibition parties of patels and kunbis as proposed and to pay them their railway expenses and the halting allowance suggested. The number of persons to be sent from each district should be settled by the Collector in consultation with the Commissioner concerned, who should see that it does not exceed an average of 20 for each district in his charge. The expenses incurred in bringing parties of patels and cultivators to the Exhibition, which is definitely accepted as a charge against Provincial Funds, should be kept distinct from that connected with exhibits.

Government will await the receipt of the report referred to in the last paragraph of Mr. Lawrence's letter.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, by the Acting Secretary to Government General Department:—I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy (with 20 spare copies) of the Resolution of Government No. 5217 of this date in continuation of the previous Resolutions in which the orders of Government have been communicated regarding the use of the Oval, the sending of exhibits from Government Forests and from Industrial and Technical Schools in the Presidency and other matters connected with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Bombay in December next. I am, however, to remind you that in your letter of the 25th July 1904 you stated that assurances had been given as to the non-political character of the Exhibition, and that subscribers had been informed that any sums they might subscribe would be applied to no other purpose than to further the success of the Exhibition, and that it had been explained to you that assistance could be given by Government only on the distinct understanding that it could be in no way directly or indirectly connected with the National Congress. To give effect to this understanding it is necessary that the following conditions should be enforced and I am to ask that the formal assent to them of the Exhibition Committee may be communicated:—(1) All receipts on account of the Exhibition, including entrance fees as well as subscriptions and donations, shall be credited to an account which shall be entirely separate from any account of the National Congress, unexpended balances being deposited in the Bank of Bombay. (2) The accounts of the Exhibition shall be open to inspection or audit by a public officer appointed by Government (3) If any surplus is left after defraying all costs of the Exhibition which have not been met from public funds, Government may require the whole or part of the expenditure incurred by them to be refunded, and if such refund is made, the balance otherwise the whole of the surplus shall either be devoted to a public purpose agreed to by the Committee and Government or maintained as a fund for the purpose of a future Industrial Exhibition.

THE LADIES' SECTION.

Among the several novelties to be displayed in connection with the Industrial Exhibition to be opened in Bombay next December, will be a Ladies' Department which is likely to attract more than usual attention. No pains are spared to make it as inviting as possible. This department will consist of articles made by ladies, and articles fit for the use of ladies. The Exhibition Committee had expressed a desire that the ladies department should be organised and superintended by ladies. In order to give effect to this desire, and to consider what steps should be taken to that end, invitations were issued in the names of Bai Rahatbai, wife of Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee, Bai Luxmibay, wife of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mrs. Meherbai Dorab Jamsetjee Tata, to a meeting held on Friday evening at Explanade House, the residence of the late Mr. J. N. Tata in Waudby Road.

Among those present at the meeting were Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mrs. Chandavakar, Mrs. Amirudin Tyebjee, Mrs. Fateh Ali, Mrs. Khare, Mrs Bhaishanker, Mrs. Dikshit, Mrs. Lookmani, Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Modak, Mrs. Dorab Tata, Mrs. J. M. Banajee, Mrs. D. Saklatwalla, Miss Sheerin M. Cursetjee, Mrs. R. Mistree, Miss D. Parakh, Miss G. Parakh, Miss Dinshaw Wacha, Mrs. Bastavalla, Mrs. Hormusjee Masina, Mrs. M. N. Wadia, Mrs R. S. Powalla, Mrs. K. S. Powalla, Mrs. S. Mehta, Mrs. J. Setna, Mrs. M. Modi, Mrs. P. Kanga, Mrs. Ardasir Unwalla, Mrs. J. D. Powalla, Mrs. P.H.J Rustomjee, Mrs. B. F. Khan, Mrs. Muljee B. Barbhaya, Miss Balvant, Mrs. Nanibai Sakharam, Mrs. Vasantrao Sakharam, Mrs. Madhavdas Pasta, Mrs. Siroor, Mrs. Madhavdas, Mrs. Bhikajiee Cama, Mrs. Merwanjee Mody, Mrs. Desai, Mrs P.N. Wadia, Mrs. S. Dhondy, and Mrs. Jehangir Karaka. Some of those present were "purdah" ladies for whose convenience special arrangements were made by Miss Sheerin M. Cursetjee.

Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee was called to the chair, and having thanked those present for doing her the honour, she requested Miss Sheerin M. Cursetjee to explain the object for which the meeting had been called.

Miss Sheerin M. Cursetjee, in doing so, said that simultaneously with the Congress an Exhibition was to be opened next December. There were differences of opinion about the Congress, but in order that they should not affect the work of the Exhibition, some explanation seemed necessary. There were two names associated with the Congress, and those names were such that there should be no question about the work and the aims of the Congress. The first of these names was "India's Dada," Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and the second was that of Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee was also an advocate of the Congress. The aim of the Congress was the best and most comprehensive. Among the multifarious religions and nationalities, and the thousands of people of different races, the ruling race must necessarily be foreigners. When the Hindus were rulers of the country, the Mussalmans regarded them as foreigners; and when the latter were the rulers, the Hindus regarded them as foreigners. Under the present British rule, they enjoyed every comfort and many benefits; and it was the chief aim of the Congress to preserve and perpetuate the glory of this rule. It was the business of the Congress to watch and see that, in consonance with the proclamation of 1857 issued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the affairs of this country were administered properly without any distinction of caste, colour, or creed. They had nothing to do with the subject that day; but as women, they would wish to advance in education and enlightenment, and have their share in promoting the glory of the British "raj." For twenty years the Congress had been doing work not only for the good of the Government, but for that also of the country and its people. In the Congress camp was held every year a Social Conference. During the last three years Exhibitions were held for bettering the industrial arts and agriculture. A novelty was to be introduced into this year's Exhibition; and that was to be a Ladies' Department in connection with it. In order to show what share women could take in the arts, what industries they had developed, and how far new industries could yet be developed, various articles and goods will be displayed at the Exhibition. This work was for the advantage and benefit of women, and it was the duty of every lady to assist therein. Others besides those present had expressed their sympathy in the work. Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady Jehangir Cowasjee and Lady Petit had agreed to give all the assistance in their power to make the work a success. A committee was to be appointed to consider what steps should be taken in the matter.

It was proposed by Mr. Dorab Jamsetjee Tata, seconded by Mrs. Nana Narayen Kothare, and resolved, that a general committee be appointed in connection with the Ladies branch of the Exhibition, that they should communicate with leading ladies in the chief cities of India with a view to appoint similar committees: and that the Committee be empowered to make all arrangements to make their work more successful.

The General Committee includes:—Lady Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, president; Lady Petit, Mrs Badroodin Tyebjee, and Mrs Chandavarkar, vice-president; Lady Jehangir, honorary treasurer; Mrs Lockmanjee Mrs E A Faizee, Mrs N N Kothare, Mrs Shridhar G Ranade, Mrs D J Tata, Miss Seerin M Cursetjee, and Miss Nowrojee N Patuck, honorary secretaries. The members of the Committee are.—Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Dowager, Lady Aga Ali Shah, Lady Bhalchandra Krishna, Lady Pherozeshah Mehta, Lady Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, Lady Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Lady Bhownaggree, the Begum of Zanzibar, Mrs Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, Bai Perozebai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mrs Aga. N. M. Shirazee, Mrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mrs. Morarjee Gokaldas, Mrs. Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Bai Ruttonbai Eduljee Bamjee, Mrs. Damoder Thackersey, Mrs. Aminudin Tyebjee, Mrs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mrs. Muljee B Barthaya, Mrs. Ruttonjee J. Tata, Mrs. Munmohandas Ramjee, Mrs. Mirsa Abbas Ali Baig, Mrs. Hormusjee Ardasir Wadia, Mrs. Gordhondas Goculdas Tejpal, Mrs. Sulbu Abdul Wahed, Mrs. Jalboy Ardasir Sett, Mrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Begum Moomtaj Jhan Nasrulla Khan, Mrs. Hormusjee E. Allbless, Mrs. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, Begum Dilshah Nawab Mirza, Mrs Dinshaw J. Parakh, Mrs. Purshotamdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Mrs. Jumabhoy Laljee, Mrs. Rustumjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Vasanjee Trikamjee Muljee, Mrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mrs. Dajee Abbajee Khare, Mrs. Mahomed Husain Hakim, Mrs. N. N. Wadia, Mrs. Narotumdas Morarjee Goculdas, Mrs. Aga N. Dehdusti, Mrs. Rustomjee M. Patel, Mrs. Raojee Vinayek Sunkersett, Mrs. M. A. Hyderi, Mrs. Limjee N. Banajee, Mrs. Chubildas Lalubhoy, Mrs. Currimbhoy, Ebrahim, Mrs Jehangir D. Framjee, Mrs. Nanu N. Kothare Mrs. M. M. Rogay, Mrs. Kaikhosru Jamaspjee Dustoor, Mrs. Chunilal Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mrs. Rahimtula Allana Munjee, Mrs. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Mrs. Shridhar Bhandarkar, Mrs. Kazi Kabirudin Mrs. Darab Peshtan Sanjana Dastoor, Mrs. Shridhar Govind Ranade, Mrs. Mir Aun Ali, Mrs. Jeejabhoy E. Modi, Miss Manek O. Tarkhad, Mrs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mrs. Mancherjee C. Murzban, Mrs. Gordhandas Khatau Makanjee, Mrs. Mahomed Hussain Muckba, Mrs. Temuljee B. Nariman, Mrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee, Mrs. Husain Ali Faizee, Mrs. Merwanjee M. Cama, Mrs. Premchund Roychand, Mrs. Fazulbhoy Jummabhoy Laljee, Mrs. Furdoonjee M. Dastur, Mrs. Jugmohundass Vandravandas Bhaisett, Mrs. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mrs. Furdoonjee M. Mulla, Mrs. Shaik Essa Khaliffa, Mrs. Harischandra S. Pitale, Mrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Dhondy, Mrs. Narandas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Cumrudin A. Abdul Lutif, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Kursondas Chhubildas, Mrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy, Miss Dinshaw Wacha, Mrs. M. S. Mehta, Mrs. D. Kirtiker, Mrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mrs. Furdoonjee M. Kanga, Mrs. Merwanjee R. Dalal, Mrs. Tribhovandas Gujjar, Mrs. Ali Najmudin Tyebjee, Mrs. Dikshit, Bai Jerbai D. Saklatwalla, Mrs. Madhavdas G. Pasta, Mrs. Rajub Ali Patel, Mrs. Jamsetjee D. Cama, Mrs. Kaliandas Keshewdas, Mrs Abdula Dharamsey, Mrs. Venayek Shivram Bhandarker, Mrs. Darasha R. Chichgar, Mrs. Saffi Tyebjee, Mrs. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Mrs. Popat Prabhuram, Mrs. Bakar Lukmanjee, Mrs. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Mrs. Anandjee Nanjee, Mrs. Samsudin Sulelman, Mrs. Jivajee D. Ghandi, Mrs. D. A. N. Siroor, Mrs. N. Faiz Ali, Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Mrs. Ibrahim Raojee, Mrs. Hormusjee M. Masina, Mrs. Maganlal Hurgovundas, Mrs. Rustom S. Powalla, Mrs. Karmakar Mrs. Ismail Gool Mahomed, Mrs. Byramjee H. J. Rustomjee, Mrs. Motilal Manganlal Munshi, Mrs. Abdula Sakhunbhoy, Miss Byramjee Mehta, Mrs. Nikambee, Mrs. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Mrs Jeejeebhoy M. M. Jeejeeboy, Mrs. S. S. Setlur, Mrs. Cassambhoy Visram Allana, Mrs. B. M. Malabari, Mrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Mrs. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, Mrs. Shankerprasad Hariprasad, Mrs Kaikhosru Manockjee Menocher Homjee, Mrs. Narayen V. Gokhale, Miss K. N. Kabrajee, Mrs. Vishwanath Vaiyad, Mrs. Framjee C. Mehta, Mrs. Girdharlal Maganlal Desai, Miss Pestonjee S. Khareghat, Mrs. Allana Ballaram Hajee Adam and Mrs. V.M. Modak.

On the motion of Mrs. Barbhaya thanks were voted to Mrs. B Tyebjee for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

POONA NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The season in Poona is still in full swing. Owing to the unhealthiness of the place, there are not quite so many lady visitors as usual from other stations, but all the same there are a great many smart toilettes to be seen at the races and other functions. Unfortunately one or two entertainments have had to be postponed owing to death, and much regret is felt at the successive fatalities that removed Mrs. Pym, Captain Jeune, Mrs. Smetham, Mrs. Hale, Mr. Langton, Mrs. Money, Mr. Hitchcock from among us. An unavoidable gloom was, by these events, cast over the whole season.

The Royal Engineers made an energetic effort to make their Ball on September 7th a great success. It was held at the Gymkhana, and the Ball room was tastefully decorated in red and blue, muslin with shields bearing the Sappers' implements between each pillar. The supper room was in yellow and white, and at one end there was a screen covered with various weapons and trophies. Dancing was steadily kept up till the early hours of the morning, and the whole entertainment was very delightful, not the least notable feature being the beautiful arrangement of the gardens which were characteristically ornamented with pontoons and bridges on which many of the guests stationed themselves at midnight and long after.

The Club Ball was also a brilliant affair, though there were certainly fewer ladies present than usual. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lamington arrived about 10 p. m. and were received by the members of the Committee. The ball-room was decorated with baskets of ferns and flowers hanging from the ceiling which was quite a novel departure in ornamentation, and the same idea was carried out in the beautiful verandah, with very pretty effect.

The Gymkhana Fancy Dress Ball was held on September 21st. Some of the dresses were very good, but, on the whole, there was nothing altogether original, and a good many of last year's dresses were recognizable. Chinamen, several poudrees and flower dresses were among the best. As regards other entertainments the Cafe Chantant in aid of the Sassoon Hospital, which was held at the Gymkhana on the 19th was as usual a great attraction. People were only too glad to have an opportunity of spending money for such a deserving object, and the trade in drinks, coffee and cigarettes was carried on briskly throughout the whole evening. The programme commenced with a Maypole dance, gracefully executed by village maidens. Mrs. Northen, Mr. and Mrs. Burrowes and Captain Bayford contributed songs, there was a cake-walk and skirt dance, and "The Three Old Maids of Lee" was successfully sung and acted with a chorus of countrymen and maids. The wax-works shown off by that expert, Mr. Tudor-Owen, were screamingly funny. The entertainment ended with a welcome supper in the roomy badminton court.

Much disappointment was caused by the stoppage by rain of the return Presidency Match, but the weather on the dates fixed was hopelessly bad, and there seemed no prospect of a clearing up, before the members of the visitors' eleven who had come from a distance, would, by the exigencies of business, be obliged to get back to their base.

The Polo Tournament was won on September the 30th by the Scouts' team.

Cup-Day (September 28th) did not afford such a brilliant sight as usual on the race-course. H. E. the Governor was not "At Home" on the course, out of sympathy with the anxiety over the illness of Lady Curzon. A shower of rain fell in the afternoon making the going heavy, and it also gave a draggled appearance to some of the daintiest muslin costumes many of which delighted the eye early in the day.

An unfortunate accident took place during the Governor's Cup Race, but all the same, there was much excellent racing and many beautiful dresses, that had stood the rain, to be seen.

The Domino Ball held by the Knights of the Round Table (September 26th) and the Government House Ball (September 29th) may be said to have closed the Poona dancing season for 1904. Both were brilliant functions: the former was as usual held in mediaeval style. On both occasions the guests passed most enjoyable evenings. If the style of dress was archaic at the Round Table dance, the dancing and deportment were the undoubted blooms of the twentieth century.

THE IGATPURI RECREATION CAMP.

At the meeting held on Saturday at Mrs. Aston's bungalow to further the holding of a Recreation Camp at Igatpuri, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, about thirty-five persons assembled, and made a very interested and appreciative audience.

The Hon, Mr. Justice Aston presided and spoke warmly of the interest the Bombay community felt or should feel in promoting the Camp, and he urged those present to induce their friends to sympathise practically so that the Rs. 400 required might be raised, and that speedily, while the necessary stores might also be forthcoming from those who wished to subscribe in that useful fashion.

A number of people who were not able to be present sent in cheques, and all expressed a hearty desire that the Camp might be a complete success. About Rs. 150 is still lacking of the required sum. After the chief object of the meeting had been explained and intelligently discussed, and Miss Hill, the General Secretary for India of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Miss Dobson, having explained the purpose and plan of the Recreation Camp for Young Women Workers, some very excellent music was contributed by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Payne and others. A very delightful tea was provided by Mr. Aston and this function drew the meeting to a pleasant close.

THE PRAYER OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

One by one the long-cherished traditions of the Army are going. Every since the regiment was raised, grey chargers have been associated with the 2nd Dragoons, but the order has gone forth that they are to be mounted like any other cavalry regiment, and that grey horses will no longer be supplied them.

They have swung to the call of our bugle, on many a gallant parade,
They have massed to our torn old colours, whose glory shall never fade;
They have swept, with our sabres flashing, a grey cloud over the plains
With their shod hoofs firing the pebbles and the wind in their blown white manes.
Will ye not leave us our greys?

Neath the moon on the long night marches they have flecked us with flakes of foam,
(So they carried our dreams of glory; so they carried our hopes of Home!)
Weary and starved, yet steadfast, they have played with our curb and bars,
And tugged till dawn on our tether-ropes when we lay down under the stars.
Will ye not leave us our greys?

They have sprung without spur to the onset and swerved without bid of the rein,
And trampled, with blood on white fetlocks, through pitiful heaps of the slain,
(So they raised us a step in the Army, each day that a battle was won?
So they clinched the bare truth of our motto—the heartstirring "Second to None!")
Will ye not spare us our greys?

Ah! Take from us pride of our trappings and take from us gauntlet and plume!
Let us ride without band-troop or bugle to chant us to triumphor tomb!
Take from us our name in the Army? We ask for no plaudit or praise;
Only leave us our motto, our sabres, our right to ride out on the greys!
Ah! Leave us our comrades, the greys!

W. H. Ogilvie in "The Scotsman."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis Mo. U. S. A. KEMP & CO., Bombay.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

A GYMKHANA BOWLING RECORD.

The return game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. which was played on the ground of the former resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana by six wickets and 27 runs. The Y. M. C. A. won the toss, and batting first compiled 97 of which E. D. Smith contributed the large proportion of 48, more than half the runs made from the bat. With perhaps the exception of N. George, who made 10 and was the only other batsman who reached double figures, Smith was the only one on the side who played the bowling of Coombs with any confidence. The Gymkhana had an hour and a quarter to bat, and such good use did they make of the time that when stumps were drawn they had compiled 120. With the exception of Dawson, every one who went in made double figures, L. Carroll and Powell in particular doing well.

The match had a peculiar interest for Gymkhana cricketers by reason of Coombs' success with the ball. Far and away the most reliable fast bowler the Gymkhana has ever had as far back as we care to trace, more reliable even than R. L. Sinclair, the Old Reptonian of the early "nineties," Coombs, one of the keenest cricketers donning flannels just now is able to point to a season's performance which no other bowler who has ever figured in the Gymkhana team has ever been able to point to. Up to the previous Saturday he had been able to claim 74 wickets for exactly ten runs apiece, in itself a record for a Bombay Gymkhana bowler, as the result of a season's work, but last Saturday he placed his position beyond all doubt by capturing seven wickets for 47 runs and thus bringing his total wickets for the monsoon season to 81. Newnham and Ernest Steel in the later "eighties" and early "nineties" have gone through a monsoon season with a lower average than a fraction under ten runs apiece for their wickets, but those were in the days when the Gymkhana did not play half as many matches in a season as they do at present and when bowling averages were naturally less likely to suffer than is the case nowadays. Apart from this, however, not even the local demon bowler Newnham, or Sinclair the terror of Parsee batsmen, have ever been able to point to anything like the same aggregate of wickets as Coombs, as the result of a season's work. Sinclair has taken as many as 50 and Newnham an equal number, while Raikes, Steel, Gaddum and Cheetham have been close up to this figure, but of course all these performances pale before Coombs' 81 wickets with two matches still remaining before the season closes. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr A L Smith, b Coombs	7
Mr R Phillips, c Coombs	3
Mr N George, c Boy, b Milne	10
Mr Cody, b Coombs	4
Mr E D Smith, b Coombs	48
Mr G S Lynn, l-b-w, b Combs	2
Mr Middelton, c Milne, b Coombs	4
Mr Grennan, c Milne	0
Mr Stevenson, b Coombs	4
Mr Peyton, b Massey	4
Mr Nash, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Coombs	16·1	4	47	7
Mr Powell	6	1	19	0
Mr Milne	9	3	17	2
Mr Massey	1	0	5	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr G Dawson, c A L Smith, b Nash	4
Mr S N Powell, c Nash, b Phillips	27
Mr L Carroll, not out	35
Lieut Selby, l-b-w, b Phillips	12
Mr Milne, c Peyton, b E D Smith	16
Mr Burney, not out	16
Mr Cox Mr Massey Mr Coombs Captain Macdonald Mr A N Other	did not bat
Extras	10
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr E D Smith*	6	0	47	1
Mr Nash	3	0	15	1
Mr Phillips	9	1	25	2
Mr Stevenson	4	0	9	0
Mr Grenna	2	0	15	0

* Bowled two no balls.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Sunday—The pressure is largely above normal in North-West and Central India and to-day's distribution of pressure somewhat resembles that usually obtaining in November, with pressure lowest in the South. Winds are easterly on the West Coast, being probably an outflow from the area of high pressure in the interior of the Peninsula. Fine weather has prevailed over the whole country during the past day, except in Kashmir, the Himalayas and the adjacent Sub-Montane districts where light precipitation has occurred. Light showers are also reported from Tongoo, Lashio and Cochin. The weather is still slightly disturbed in Kashmir but the barometer has risen briskly and the conditions are becoming more settled. Fine quiet weather prevails generally, and only a few light and very local falls of rain are possible during the next 24 hours.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, Captain T. A. Hawkes, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Moulmein reports having experienced strong head wind and high sea up to Colombo, then clear calm sea.

The steamer Terrier Captain, L. Brunn, which arrived here yesterday, from Bangkok experienced S. W. Monsoon across the Bay of Bengal, light N. W. and fine weather up to the Coast.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st October.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Jacobabad, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mormugao, Karwar, Cochin, Masulipatam and Bellary and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh in Cutch and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Cuddapah, Bellary, Sholapur, Poona and Nagpur, and minimum 5° to 9° in defect at Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jabulpore, Neemuch, Indore and Bhavnagar Para and 7° to 9° in excess at Lahore and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Negapatam, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Dwarka and Cawnpore.

Rain.—Ahmednagar reports a slight drizzle.

Weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th September 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·862
Temperature of the air ... degrees	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General-Directions of Wind.* NNW, N, NNE, NW.	NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours' miles*	281
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·81
year	32·86
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director Government Observatory.

THE WALKESHWAR GAMBLING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, heard and disposed of the case in which Superintendent Barnet charged Liladhur Kalidas, a wealthy cloth merchant of Bombay, with keeping a common gaming house at Walkeshwar Road; and Vithal Lalji and forty-two other Hindus with gaming therein with cards and money. Superintendent Barnet prosecuted while Mr. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Valinker, Pleader, defended the accused.

Superintendent Barnet in his evidence stated that on the night of the 9th September he received certain information, in consequence of which he made inquiries and sent the informant with Inspector O'Keeffe to the Commissioner's bungalow and obtained a warrant for a house occupied by the first accused. About half past 11 o'clock the same night witness accompanied by Inspector O'Keeffe, Sub-inspector Farrow and five native policemen proceeded to the house in question which was situated at Walkeshwar Road. When viewed from the road, the house appeared to be in darkness and unoccupied and at the front entrance there were two boards "to let." They entered the compound through the wicket, which was opened for them by a man. When they got to the building they found all the doors on the gronnd floor closed from inside. Witness put his hand through the venetian of the door at the main entrance and managed to open the upper bolt with which it had been fastened from inside. They then entered the place and went upstairs on the first floor, as quietly as they could. They stood on the landing at the top of the stairs for a few minutes and heard from there money jingling inside the main hall and many voices of the players, who were engaged in playing a game of cards called "mana." Witness and his men rushed into the hall and found the accused seated in two rings on the floor and playing. Some of them were seated on sofas and some by the side of the wall. A number of them rushed into adjoining rooms. The last accused jumped out of a window and got hurt. The accused were got together and made to sit in the room, while the police removed the money and cards off the floor. The accused were searched and the money found on them was noted down on the warrant. The accused were removed to another room, and the hall was thoroughly searched, when some more currency notes and cash were found on different sofas. This was also noted on the warrant. The accused were then sent to the chowkey. The injured man was taken to the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said it was a Hindu festival day, and a large number of people went to see the fair. He did not know if it was customary amongst the Hindus to give feasts and entertainments to their relations and friends on that day. Card-playing and other amusements generally followed a dinner party even amongst the Hindus. The house in question did not show any sign of a dinner party being given on that day. There were in all about twenty-five of the accused who were actually playing in the two groups. The first accused was in the far away group. During the Walkeshwar fair lot of gambling went on. Six of the accused were Brahmin priests. Witness did not know if these priests were there to serve "pan-sopari" and water to other accused or to receive money in shape of alms from persons winning the stakes.

Inspector O'Keeffe and a police Jamedar gave corroborative evidence.

All the accused denied the charge.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in addressing the Court on behalf of the accused submitted the prosecution had failed to prove that the house in question was a common gaming house. It was never intended to put a stop to an innocent play of cards at social gatherings and entertainments and unless the house was proved to be a common gaming house, charge against the the accused could not be sustained. It had been admitted by the prosecution that that particular evening was an evening of a great festival, when members of the community to which the accused belonged, generally held social gatherings and gave dinner parties to their friends and relations. The first accused held such a gathering on that evening in this house, and the other accused who were his relations, friends and employees were his guests. After dinner, the party was engaged in playing cards for stakes when the police burst in. The house belonged to the first accused who owned extensive property in Bombay and was used by him as a garden house. It had been so used by his father. It was on more than one occasion let out to various Native Chiefs. At present it was let to the Raja of Gowalior for a period of two months at a monthly rental of Rs 1,000. It had never been used as a common gaming house.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then examined two witnesses for the defence. They deposed to the house being used by the first accused as a garden house and also for holding dinner parties and social gatherings. It was let to Rajas and other respectable persons.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case, observed that the presumption raised by the Commissioner's warrant that it was a common gaming house had been amply rebutted by the defence. It was proved that the house was being used as a gardan house and for social entertainments. On the day of this important Hindu festival and it seemed usual for these people to give small parties to their relations, and friends and relatives and also to have some play and other amusements there. The first accused seemed to have called such a party to his house and when the police raided the place some of the accused were engaged in playing cards for stakes. But that did not convert the place into a common gaming house. His Worship acquitted the accused and directed all the property seized to be returned to them.

ABOUT THE KAISER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

She adores her mother, but her father she absolutely idolises, and the feeling is reciprocated by the Emperor, who confesses, with a somewhat shamefaced and wholly delightful smile, that he is most lamentably at the mercy of this tyrannical little lady.

The Kaiser is an extraordinary hard-working Sovereign.

Whether one be a sovereign or a subject it is work that wins the day, and work is Emperor William's Palladium. He works almost without cessation, and this is the secret of his extraordinary weight and influence, not only as a monarch, but, as a man, the source of his extraordinary keen and diversified knowledge. Not content with a mere amateurish and superficial information, he probes to the very depth of his studies with quite phenomenal energy and perseverance. There is scarcely a subject upon which he is not well informed; there exist professional mechanics, engineers, chemists, architects, archaeologists, philologists, and scientists of every description whose breath has been fairly taken away by the extraordinary fashion in which he has discussed with each of them his own speciality, displaying an accuracy of learning and information which seems almost unexplainable, seeing that he is comparatively speaking a young man, and has led so busy a life, no great extent of time can have been devoted to the study of such sciences. Indeed, it has been facetiously stated in the Press of many lands during the last sixteen years that the Kaiser know all about everything that exists; I trust that the preceding pages may have convinced my readers that there is more than a spice of truth in this peripatetic joke.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The recent engagement of the Crown Prince makes the subject of his bringing up of special interest:—

The Crown Prince is a healthy-minded youth, who has won golden opinions from all those who know him. Physically he resembles his mother more then his father, but mentally he is very like the Emperor, quick, energetic, courageous, thorough in everything he undertakes, and certainly destined to be one day such another wise and clever ruler.

The years he spent at the School for Military Cadets at Ploen, and subsequently at the Bonn University, were well-employed and hard-working ones, and during his holidays he was almost constantly with his father, who made a point of discussing weighty matters with him, and of making a companion of him in every sense of the word, so that a perfect and rare confidence exists between them, and that from an early age the young man has been trained in the way he should go.

The various accomplishments and occupations of this many-sided Emperor are also fully described in this laudatory but very attractive volume, which is embellished with several illustrations and reproductions from photographs.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL JUTE.

The final forecast of the jute crop of Bengal for the season 1904, is as under:—

This report is based on returns received from Collectors of 26 districts between the 12th and 15th September.

Very careful inquiries have been made in all districts by Collectors and gazetted officers of their staff and also in the important districts, by the Director, Assistant Director, and travelling overseers. In Purnea and Rangpur, survey, railway, and import figures from Nepal, have also been used as a check. The Collector of Purnea now returns the area under cultivation this year at 233,000 acres. After seeing his papers at Purnea I agree with him. I do not agree, only with the Collector of Rangpur. After visiting Rangpur a second time I left the Assistant Director to check the figures, examine the survey records, and visit important thanas. His enquiries show that usually the area under crop exceeds 400,000 acres. The Collector however returns 428,,900 acres under crop this year. Owing to the early excessive rain and subsequent unfavourable conditions in Rangpur, some of the jute was ploughed up. I am of opinion that the area under crop this year does not exceed 387,000 acres. In the other important districts, where alterations have been made, Collectors have generally utilised the reports of the travelling overseers, and I accept all the changes. The Collectors' returns in the annexed statement show 2,892 800 acres under crop. I consider that 2 850,000 is a safer figure.

Further inquiries will be made next year. It may then be possible, by checking the important changes made in the record of actual cultivation, during the past two years, with the figures of next year, to determine a normal area. I make no change at present in the area recorded as normal in the final forecast of 1903, and in the first forecast of this year, viz 2,470,000 acres. The alterations proposed by Collectors are noted in the column of remarks of the statement.

Collectors report that untimely and excessive rain has damaged the crop in many districts and has hindered weeding. In the following important districts, Collectors have reduced their estimates:—Rangpur from 69 to 48 per cent. Dinajpur from 75 to 65 per cent. Mymensing from 75 to 70 per cent. Purnea from 100 to 81 per cent. Jalpaiguri from 80 to 70 per cent. Estimates have been raised by Collectors in the following important districts:—Tippera from 70 to 84 per cent. and Jessore from 69 to 76 per cent. Faridpur, Dacca, and Rajshahi still return 100 per cent. each, Bogra 75 per cent., and Pabna 87 1-2 per cent., as before. Mymensingh, in which there is a small reduction in estimate (75 to 70), and Rangpur, in which the reduction is important (69 to 48), grow more than one-third of the crop in Bengal. For this reason especially, the Collectors estimates now work out to 76 per cent., as against 81 per cent., in the first forecast. Allowing for the tendency to underestimate, I am of opinion that an outturn of 85 per cent., in 2,850,000 acres may be expected. Calculating an outturn of 3 bales to the acres as 100 per cent. this represents about 72 2-3 lakhs of bales.

Not included in the above are the following:—

Assam.—A telegram of the 17th instant from the Director states:—"Estimates poor, outturn 46,000 bales."

Cooch Behar.—The Superintendent of the State kindly supplied me with the following figures on the 17th instant:—Cooch Behar State Area under jute in 1904 in acres 20,000; outturn estimated in 1904, 60 per cent.

Nepal.—The average of two years' returns given by all the Collectors whose districts border on Nepal amounts to nearly 190,000 maunds, or 38,000 bales, the bulk of which comes into Purnea. The above three estimates (allowing 33,000 bales for Cooch Behar) amountt to 120,000 bales. The whole crop from Bengal and elsewhere should no therefore be much less than 74 lakhs of bales. Stocks of 1903 are reported to be very low indeed.

BENGAL BHADOI CROPS.

The Preliminary forecast of the Bhadoi crops of Bengal, 1904, is as under:—

Explanatory.—The chief bhadoi food crops of Bengal are—(a) Cereals including millets: bhadoi paddy, maize or makai great millet or jowar, spiked millets or bajra, and the minor millets marua, kodo, cheena, kaon and shama. (b) Pulses: cowpeas or barbathi, bhadoi kalai and mung. Besides these, vegetables and potherbs of various kinds may be included among bhadoi food crops. The chief bhadoi non-food crops are jute, indigo and cotton, for which separate forecasts are issued. Bhadoi til or gingelly is shown in the oilseed forecast. Bhadoi paddy occupies nearly 60 per cent. of the total area under bhadoi crops in the Provinces of Bengal, and it is the chief bhadoi food crop of Bengal and Orissa. In Bihar bhadoi paddy is largely grown in the district of Purnea, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Champaran, and Malda. But maize and the millets—bajra and mandua—are the chief bhadoi food crops of Bihar, maize alone covering nearly 30 per cent., and jowar 3 per cent. of the total bhadoi cropped area of Bihar.

The rainfall in March was generally scanty throughout the Province, except in Chota Nagpur Division. In April it was also scanty in the south west and west of Bengal and in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and Bihar; but in North and East Bengal, the rainfall was considerably in excess of the normal. In May there was an excessive rainfall in all the Provinces, except in Orissa. There was almost no rainfall during the first week of June and during the month the rainfall was below normal in North and East Bengal. In South-west Bengal and Bihar, the rainfall was almost normal, but in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, there was a considerable excess. In July the rainfall was above normal and plentiful, except in Orissa where it was slightly below normal. The greatest excess was in Chota Nagpur. In August the rainfall was considerably below normal in the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and in the districts of Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Pabna, and above normal in the Patna and the Chota Nagpur Divisions, and in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur. The excessive rain in Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad helped to cause floods in Monghyr. In Orissa the rainfall was practically normal during August. On the whole the rainfall was not favourable to the crop.

The Collectors of Nadia, Khulna, Bhagalpur, and Purnea have submitted revised figures, and the normal area under bhadoi crops excluding the area under jute, cotton, and bhadoi til, for which separate forecasts are issued, comes to 13,393,200 acres against 13,205,900 acres shewn last year. The actual area under bhadoi crops, food and non-food, (jute, cotton and bhadoi til being excluded) this year, is 12,536,700 acres, against 12,162,200 acres in the last year. The area under bhadoi food crops this year, is 11,908,300 acres against 11,703,900 acres last year, showing an excess of 204,400 acres. a summary of the district returns, it will appear that only five districts viz., Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Dekka Faridpur, and Balasore, report a crop of 100 per cent. Three districts, viz. Champaran, Bhagalpur, and Singhbhum report a crop of 90 to 97 per cent. On the other hand two districts viz Monghpr and Shahabad, report a very law outturn of 44 and 41 per cent. respectively, and Patna Gaya and Saran only report 60 to 61 per cent. Three districts viz, Murshidabad, Dinajpur and Hazaribagh, return a crop of 53, 57, and 56 per cent., respectively. Fifteen districts, viz, Birbhum, Khulna, Midnapore, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Chittagong, Purner, Angul, Ranchi, Nadia, the Sonthal Parganas, Puri, Palaman, and Muzaffarpur, report a 60 to 70 per cent. crop. and the remaining fourteen an 80 to89 per cent. crop.

The total outturn of the bhadoi crops for the whole of Bengal, as estimated by the District Officers, comes ta 77 per cent. Considering the untimeliness of the rainfall in most districts, I am inclined to thin that the total outturn of the bhadoi crops will not be more than 80 per cent.

ASSAM JUTE.

The final forecast of the jute crop in Assam for 1904. is as follows:—The season has been very unfavourable to the jute crop in Assam. As noticed in the preliminary forecast, there was heavy rain in April and May accompanied in parts of the province by floods and hailstorms which greatly diminished the area sown with the crop, and seriously affected its prospects. The weather has not been unfavourable since, but the crop has not been able to recover from the serious effects of a bad start. The estimate of area sown with jute in every one of the four jute-growing districts remains the same as was reported in the preliminary forecast, the total being 29,700 acres, against 38,250 acres estimated for last year. The decrease in area as compared with the estimated area of last year thus amounts to 23 per cent.

The character of the crop is now estimated at 51 per cent. of the normal, as against 58 per cent. in the preliminary forecast. The estimates for Goalpara and the Garo Hills (plains) have been reduced from 60 and 62 per cent. to 50 and 56 per cent. respectively. The estimate for Sylhet remains the same (50 per cent.) and in Kamrup alone it has been increased from 60 per cent. to 81 per cent.

Taking area and outturn together, the gross outturn of the current crop is now estimated at 46,000 bales (230,000 maunds), that is, little more than half the estimated outturn of last year (90,000 bales).

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwar villages up to the end of August 1904, was 42,100 acre. or 7 per cent more than in the preceding year. It is, however, less than the averages of five and ten years by 9 and 15 per cent. respectively. As compared with 1903 there is an appreciable increase in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts. The increase in the former's attributed to the demand for jaggery and in the latter to the early supply of water in the channels.

The first lady doctor to graduate at the medical school in Peking has been appointed medical assistant to the house doctor of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital at Shanghai.

PORT ARTHUR FAMINE.

A NEW TERROR FOR THE GARRISON.

MUKDEN HALT.

KUROPATKIN PREPARES FOR BATTLE.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 15.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg to the "Journal" states that Admiral Alexeieff is reported to have sent the Tsar yesterday a despatch from General Stoessel to the effect that the situation at Port Arthur is most critical.

For the last eight days the garrison has had no meat and only a little flour.

The ammunition is not sufficient for a long resistance. Every preparation has been made for blowing up the fortifications and part of the town in the event of the Japanese succeeding in carrying the place by storm.

It is declared that General Linievitch has 100,000 men at his disposal.—Reuter.

General Linievitch's force is probably the one which the garrison at Port Arthur expects to come to its relief.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" says that the German Embassy at St. Petersburg hopes, thanks to the ten thousand marks promised by the Government, to hear news of Captain Gilgenheim, one of the German attaches at Port Arthur, who, like Lieutenant de Cuverville, one of the French attaches, has been missing for some time.

The German Embassy has received a telegram stating that the gunboat Tiger has again left Tsingtau to search for the attaches. It is believed that the boat in which the two attaches left must have been captured by Chinese pirates.

The "Petit Journal" says that in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Marine, the French Naval Attache at Tokio will ask that General Nogi be requested to ask for news of the missing attachs from the Russians at Port Arthur through a parlementaire.—Central News.

WILL DEFEND MUKDEN.

RUSSIANS PREPARING FORTIFICATIONS.

Tokio, Sept. 15.

Marshal Oyama telegraphs to-day that the position of the Russians in the direction of Mukden remain unchanged.

The Russian dead who have been buried at Liao-yang numbered 3,100.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 15.

The special correspondent of the "Tageblatt" telegraphs from Tieling that the Russians have no intention of evacuating Mukden.—Central News.

With the Japanese Army at Liao-yang (via Fusan) Sunday.

The Japanese Army is resting at Liao-yang and repairing the bridges.—Reuter's Special Service.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.

A Russian correspondent is of opinion that the Japanese will not make a direct attack on Mukden, but will confine themselves to vast turning movement.—Reuter's Special Service.

In a telegram to the Tsar, says a despatch to the "Echo de Paris" from St. Petersburg General Kuropatkin announces that skirmishes with the enemy's advance guards continue, but are not of great importance. He has had the left bank of the Hun-ho fortified. Mukden will be defended partly because of the loss of prestige which would ensue from its abandonment. A battle will therefore take place either to the south or to the east of the town if the Japanese attempt to cross the river.—Reuter.

ALEXEIEFF'S POSITION.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg professing to give the exact truth on Admiral Alexeieff's action with regard to his appointment. It is stated that the Viceroy requested the Tsar to relieve him of his nominal functions as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, but not those of Viceroy. Admiral Alexeieff, desiring to avoid a seeming confirmation of rumours of his differences with General Kuropatkin, wishes to be relieved of those powers which he does not exercise, but to remain in charge of the political administration and diplomatic business of the Far Eastern provinces. He will continue to have his quarters at Harbin.

The despatch adds that the Tsar will grant Admiral Alexeieff's requests, and that General Kuropatkin will have the entire responsibility for the future military operations.—Central News.

COMBATANTS' FINANCIAL POSITION.

"JAPAN CAN HOLD OUT FIVE YEARS."

Russia is spending £1,000,000 a week in the Far East struggle, and Japan puts her own expenditure at about £3,000,000 a month. How long can they hold out at that rate? is one of the questions which are being discussed both in diplomatic and financial circles in this country. "We can go on indefinitely," is the vague Russian answer. "We have still a substantial gold reserve," said a Russian financier; "millions invested abroad, and illimitable natural resources."

And Japan? "The financial position of Japan at the present time," said the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, "is exceedingly good. We are having splendid crops, which is most fortunate. We are naturally feeling the strain of a war of the magnitude in which we are engaged, but every one in Japan recognises that we are fighting for our national existence.

"How long can we hold out? Five years at least I should say, although it is difficult to place a limit. While our credit remains good and our industries can be developed, we have little fear."

Another foreign loan, he added, is not contemplated at present.

The French view appears to be that Russia can carry on the war for another few months from the present date by the help of the 32 millions of French money, and that then she will probably go to the German bankers (says the "Times"), having secured their support by bribing the German Government with the favourable commercial treaty which was concluded by M. Witte with Count von Bulow last July. In this case we are bound to observe that the same two Powers that deprived Japan of the fruits of her victory in 1894 by the machinery of their diplomacy will have entered the lists on Russia's side under the thin disguise of a financial syndicate, as Germany has already done in the guise of ship-broker, and that it will be then legitimate for the group of Powers whose cause Japan champions to take corresponding action and back their fancy in a similar way.

LENA TO DISMANTLE.

NOVIK'S CREW BELIEVED TO BE ABOARD

Washington, September 15.

Captain Berlinsky, of the Russian cruiser Lena, has wired to Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador are asking for permission to dismantle the vessel. The Ambassador has expressed his personal approval, but is cabling to St. Petersburg for the sanction of the Government, which, it is expected, will be forthcoming. third examination of the engines and boilers of the Lena was commenced yesterday but it is belived to be only a device to gain time.—Central News.

San Francisco, September 18.

The board of three naval engineers appointed by Rear-Admiral Goodrich has commenced a final and exhaustive examination of the boilers and machinery of the Russian armed transport Lena, and expects to complete the examination to-day. The Lena's captain and the Russian Consul have paid a visit to Mare Island Naval Station, where the Lena would be laid up if she were dismantled.—Reuter.

It is believed in Tokio that the Lena has on board the crew of the Novik, who were picked up, it is thought, at Korsakaff.—Reuter's Special Service.

A Lloyd's telegram says that the Russian warship Diana is being dismantled at Saigon.

RUSSIANS STOP BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain Enos, of the steamship Treherber, has informed the owners, Messrs. Moral Limited, of Cardiff, that at noon on the 12th instant, he was stopped by the Russian cruiser Terek and detained over an hour.

The Treherbert left Newport on the 6th instant, wih 2,300 tons of coal chartered by Messrs. Kreiger and Schlismann, and consigned to the German depot at Algiers.

JAPANESE RAIDERS DISPERSED.

St. Petersburg, September 15.

Admiral Alexeieff, in an official despatch, reports that the Japanese raiders who made a descent on Kamschatka have been dispersed. Some of them were prisoners.—Central News.

MEDIATION RUMOURS.

The "Daily News" says;—We have good reason to believe that the Russian would not be averse to making peace upon certain terms, and that tentative suggestions have actually been made during the past few days by third parties.

"The Birmingham Daily Post's" London correspondent professes to have seen some of the correspondent from which it appears that Russia would not only welcome mediation, but that the terms upon which she would accept peace have already been and are, in course of being discussed. This practically confirms our own information while going somewhat further. It is the German Emperor, according to this correspondent, who has taken the initiative in this matter. The Kaiser, as is well known, is obsessed with the yellow peril, since his intervention years ago, along with France and Russia, in depriving Japan of the fruits of her victory over China. He has no desire to see Russian prestige in the Far East entirely destroyed, and he would welcome the opportunity of doing Russia a good turn, and at the same time of re-asserting his influence in the "Welt-Politik" by acting as peacemaker.

The terms which Russia is willing to give the Japanese are assumed by the correspondent to be as follows:—

"The Czar, and with him the Russian Government, would be prepared to recognise Japanese preponderance in Corea, on the conditions that the Russian commercial concessions in that country were allowed to remain as heretofore and no restrictions were placed upon Russian commerce.

"Port Arthur and Dalny would be declared open ports, together with those already specified by the agreements between China and the United States and Great Britain, as far as Manchuria is concerned.

"Foreign Consuls would also be allowed at Antung and Mukden, but on condition that Russian dominion over all Manchuria was recognised by Japan, and confirmed by international agreement, to which China should be a party.

"The questions of indemnity and costs generally of the war were, however, I am told, left open in correspondence, which has been, and is still, in progress.

"The official opinion in Berlin, as interpreted to me by my German informant, is that these terms, especially in view of what has recently happened, would not be acceptable to Japan, and this opinion is shared, according to my Russian informant, by the more enlightened officials in St. Petersburg; and, though it is impossible to define what the demands of Japan may be, she, as the victor up to date, would naturally claim much more than is represented in these Russian suggested terms. The immediate point, however, is that the Russian position and claims are now known in Berlin; and that while Russia is determined to fight as long as may be necessary to justify them, she would willingly now make peace upon lines suggested."

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin writes:—

The semi-official Press discusses the question of mediation in order to reiterate with the strongest emphasis the assurance that Germany has not the slightest intention of "burning her fingers" by offering her good services to the combatants. The North German Gazette" says that the German attitude with reference to the whole subject of mediation between belligerent Powers was clearly defined during the war between America and Spain. Mediation was declared to be admissible only when both parties to the conflict desired it; in all other circumstances interference meant, not mediation, but intervention. For the rest, the organ of the German Government infers from the declarations of both sides that the Russo-Japanese war is only its initial phase, and even should the period which is manifestly far off, arrive when both sides may begin to long for peace, it is quite possible that the combatants might prefer a direct understanding to the mediation of a third party.

THE CZAR'S RESOLUTION.

Sept. 13.—Any attempt at intervention on the part of a foreign Power will (the "Express" correspondent is able to state) be met by a distinct snub on the part of Russia. The Czar is determined to fight to the end of Russia's resources. When Prince Louis of Battenberg was in St. Petersburg three weeks ago as the representative of King Edward at the Christening of the Czarevitch, he mentioned the war and a possible peace, unfavourable to Russia, in the near future, and the Czar, standing up and speaking with great solemnity, said:—

So long as a Russian soldier remains standing and there is a rouble left in the Imperial Treasury, I shall continue this war against the Japanese, who forced me to take up arms. There are no disasters in the field that can move me from this resolution.

The Czar's utterance is believed to have been made deliberately and with the intention of having it repeated in English for the information of other Powers.

And it has been confided only to the "Daily Express".

Paris, September 12 ("Times)."—This evening the "Temps" publishes an article entitled "Mediation or Intervention," which may probably be regarded as a semi-official declaration on the subject. While recognising the generous sentiments that inspire M. de Lanessan's campaign begun in the "Siecle" and now continued in the "Matin," the "Temps" cannot share his confidence as to the possibility that France may take any affective action in the matter. It questions whether it is desirable for France to help the German Emperor to play the part of a benevolent Jupiter who could silence the thunder at his will. Moreover, Germany no more than France or England has any desire to make a proffer of good offices, which would be received coldly at the very least. The positive statement of the mouthpiece of the Berlin Foreign Office, the "North-German Gazette," seems to the "Temps" to have finally disposed of M. de Lanessan's suggestion.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes:—In spite of the semi-official and other authoritative assurances of its complete hopelessness at the present moment, the movement in favour of mediation is still vigorously advocated in the Paris Press. The most important accession to the movement is the organ of the colonial group in the French Legislature the Depeche Coloniale." This paper says that the idea of intervention by the European Powers is now assuming such consistency, that it is permissible to believe that it will shortly be put into effect. After referring to the progress made by the idea of mediation in France, England, Germany and the United States the Depeche Coloniale" dwells upon the danger of the continuance of the hostilities, which might lead to a general conflagration. What, it asks, would be the effect of the very probable entry of the Chinese Empire upon the scene. Would it not necessitate the intervention of England and France which in those circumstances would not be pacific? The "Depeche Colonial" concludes by congratulating M. de Lanessan on his courageous initiative.

In the "Siecle" M. de Lanessan himself contends that the intervention of public opinion ought to precede that of the Chancelleries. It is the motive power of diplomatic action. The weariness of the belligerents is he says, a common subject of conversation in certain political circles. It would therefore be madness on their part to treat as enemies those who would now advise them to seek through peace what war is manifestly incapable of affording them. Consequently, I consider, the present to be a favourable opportunity if not for an immediate intervention on the part of diplomacy, at least for action by the Press upon public opinion and upon the diplomatists with a view to such intervention.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	28
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	3	30
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	9	9	107
Same date last year	22	17	75

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	3	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	17	10	79
Total plague deaths to date	277,013	229,13	
Same date last year	7	9	[illegible]

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 13.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Second Lieut. C F S Stewart, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians), to be second lieutenant, vice C B Long deceased. The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet E W E Palmes from Royal Military College which appeared in the "Gazette" of Aug 12 is cancelled.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Grey)—Second Lieut W Whitley resigns his commissions.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Squadron Sergt.-Major (Roughrider) F L Andrews, from Riding Establishment, to be riding-master, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Major H Dibble, appointed instructor, Cavalry School.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut the Hon F W Stanely is cancelled under the provisions of Article 19, Royal Warrant, Oct 26, 1900. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, to complete establishment:—F S Rose, W Gibbs, E H W Williams, H P Caplin. Gentleman Cadet E W E Palmes, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon C B O Mitford, appointed adjutant.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains: C Fane, D S O, vice W M Burrell, seconded; A Grant, D S O, vice C Fane, D S O seconded for services under the Colonial Office.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars—Lieut C J Thackwell, D S O, to be captain, vice C. D. Field, resigned. Supernumerary Lieut M S Purdley to be lieutenant, vice C J Thackwell, D S O.

ROYAL ENGINEER.

Major F H Horniblow to be lieutenant-colonel vice Brevet Col H S Andrews-Speed, placed on half pay. The undermentioned captains to be majors: S C Babington vice H L C H Stafford, promoted; W T Digby, vice F J Anderson, promoted; E M J Burn vice G L Fanshawe, deceased; R A F Kingscote, in succession to Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col H E Rawson C B placed on half-pay; C de M Franklyn, vice G H W Stockdale, promoted; E H W H Stafford vice F H Horniblow Second Lieut L Chenevix-Trench to be lieutenant, vice O G D Jones placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Gentleman Cadet E F Dawson; from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—D G Courtney, G A P Maxwell C F Stoehr J C Wickham M E Morgan, A A Chase P C S Hobart, A C Fuller C R Shannon.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Lieut F W Tomlinson to be captain, vice H F Sparrow, promoted.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt W B Molony resigns his commission.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt K C Wright to be captain, vice G W W D'Arcy Evans, retired.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Reg.)—Second Lieut G C Denton to be lieutenant vice F C Snelmerdine, resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut S G Roe to be captain, vice T E Clarke, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Welsh Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C R Berkeley, D S O, adjutant, to complete establishment; C R Allen, vice W H Ferrar seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Supernumerary Capt L W Herbert to be captain vice L I Robins seconded. Supernumerary Lieut J H Nash to be lieutenant vice C R Allen.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Second Lieut A W N Ponsonby to be lieutenant vice R M Wogan resigned.

The Essex Regt—Capt W M C Vandeleur from half-pay to be captain vice G B Wallace retired with precedence next below Brevet Major F W Moffitt.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Lieut H W Snow to be captain vice C H Stigand seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Second Lieut H A Waring to be lieutenant vice H W Snow.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The promotion to the rank of major of Capt H C Warre D S O is cancelled under the provisions of Article 19 Royal Warrant Oct 26 1900 Second Lieut G A H Beaumont to be lieutenant vice C A Blacklock, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Second Lieut H R A D vies to be lieutenant, vice C V Champion de Crespigny, seconded.

The Manchester Regt—Capt G C Rynd to be major, vice S Willcock, retired; Supernumerary Capt F H Dorling to be captain, vice G C Rynd.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Second Lieut N Mosley to be lieutenant, vice C A G Cunningham, seconded.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Second Lieut F Miller to be lieutenant, vice B H Allerson seconded. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G G D'A Macpherson is antedated to March 24, vice F Miller, tranferred to the Indian Army.

The Durham Light Inf—Capt. and Brevet Major J C Lanard to be major, vice G C Mansel D S O, promoted. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E V Manger, vice H E Lavie seconded; C O Rowlandson, vice E V Manger, seconded for service with the West African Reg.

The Royal Irish Rifles—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E H Saunders, D S O, vice H M Fox, seconded; A F T Hughes, vice R H S Dashwood, seconded.

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut T G Ruttledge to be lieutenant, vice M FitzG Walsh, resigned.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt G C Bowen, D S O, retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt. P A Charrier to be Capt, vice G C Bowen, D S O.

The Royal Garrison Regt—Lieut. S M Castle to be captain, vice C R I Hull, appointed adjutant. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J A Savage, vice P Strahan, promoted; E A Paley, vice S M Castle, promoted; Qrmr. and honorary Major H F Healy vacates the appointment of quartermaster.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut-Col. P. M. Ellis to be colonel, vice R. Blood M D retired.

STAFF

Lieut.-Gen. Sir C C Egerton, G C B D S O Indian Army to be a lieutenant-general on the Staff in India, vice Lieut-Gen. Sir G B Wolseley, K C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Col H C Sclater, C B from half-pay, to be quarter-master-general in India. and is granted the temporary rank of major-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen Sir J W Murray, K C B, appointed master-general of the ordnance (Fourth Military Member of the Army Council); Lieut-Col and Brevet Col F A Bowles, from half-pay, to be a colonel on the Staff for Royal Art in India, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed; Capt A A Dorrien-Smith, D S O the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be extra aide-de-camp to H S, Lord Northcote, G C M G, C I E, C B, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Commonwealth of Australia; Capt R F Meiklejohn, D S O, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be Staff captain, Naval Base Cape Colony District.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt F Eassie, D S O, to be major.

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels:—H Appleton, R E; J E Dickie, R E; J H Poett, C B, the Dorsetshire Regt; W H Birkbeck, C B, a deputy-assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters.

MEMORANDA.

Second Lieut G H Anderson, 18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force; Lieut E R Andrews, quartermaster, and batt. Australian Commonwealth Horse, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant in the Army while serving in South Africa.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

A G Lord Falconer, lieutenant, Scots Guards. to be lieutenant; Major R B B Christie resigns his commission.

War Office. "Pall Mall" 16th September.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Geral F Dune resigns his Commission. Dated 17th September, 1904.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Captain Robert Lambert, D S O, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Dated 5th August, 1904.

14th (King's) Hussars. Lieutenant John F. Champion is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Dated 3rd August, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—

Brevent Major Charles E. Hill, to complete establishment. Dated 1st June, 1904.

Thomas A Tancred vice G. Writh, D S O promoted Dated 13th July, 1904.

Anthony H. Wood field, Army Ordnance Department. Dated 15th July, 1904.

Osborne K Tancock, vice H B Stanford, deceased Dated 15th July, 1904.

William P Alexander. vice F C Fowler, retired Dated 20th July 1904.

Mordaunt A C Crowe, vice C B Simonds, appointed to the Staff. Dated 10th August. 1904.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains:—

Courtenay R Kelly, vice T A Tancered. Dated 23rd July, 1904.

Robert H McVittie, vice H de L Walters, appointed Instructor in Gunnery. Dated 29th July 1904.

St Leger Moore, W P Alexander Dated 7th August 1904.

Arthur C williams, vice H E Cadell, placed on half-pay Dated 15th August, 1904.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Robert F Daubuz vice F E Nixon-Eckersoll, seconded Dated 6th June 1904.

Harold Wadlow, Adjutant. Dated 30th June, 1904.

Francis F Rynd D S O vice C F Bishop appointed Instructor in Gunnery. Dated 30th June, 1904.

Percy S Saward vice the Honourable N A Hood seconded. Dated 30th June 1904.

William N Budgen vice C E Forestier-Walker, seconded. Dated 5th July 1904.

Henry A Lewis vice B B Colbeck, appointed Adjutant Dated 11th July 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant George F S Tuke to be Lieutenant vice F W F Jackson seconded. Dated 19th August, 1904.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Isaac A J Pask Adjutant. Dated 6th June. 1904.

Reginald M N Forbes, vice R F Daubuz. Dated 6th June, 1904.

Eric V Watson, vice F F Rynd, D S O. Dated 30th June, 1904.

John H Thom, vice P S Saward. Dated 30th June, 1904.

Ralph E Barton, vice W N Budgen. Dated 5th July, 1904.

Reginald A Renshaw, vice J H Ratton, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company. Dated 23rd July, 1904.

Second Lieutenant James S L Brunton resigns his Commission. Dated 17th September, 1904.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major Leonard A Arkwright to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel H E Rawson, C B placed on half-pay. Dated 7th July 1904.

Major Randolph A F Kingscote retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Dated 17th September, 1904.

DISCHARGE D POT.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 6th September, 1904:—

Brevet Colonel G A Ashby, C B from half-pay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H P Carden, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 27th August, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major Alfred McN. Dykes is seconded for service on the staff. Dated 1st April 1904.

The restoration to the Establishment of Brevet Major Aylmer R. S. Martin is antedated to 1st April, 1904, vice A McN Dykes.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Francis A. Earle to be Major, vice L E Morrice, D S O retired. Dated 3rd September. 1904.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Major James S Knox retires on retired pay. Dated 17th September, 1904.

Captain William S R May to be Major, vice T N Bagnall retired. Dated 25th August 1904.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Cliffe H Vigors to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W R B Doran D S O promoted into The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Dated 13th August, 1904.

The restoration to the Establishment of supernumerary Captain Henry W R Potter is vice M H E Welch seconded instead of a notified in the Gazette of 2nd September, 1904.

Lieutenant Philip U Vigors M V O to be Captain vice H L Galbraith resigned. Dated 15th June, 1904.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated to 15th June, 1904:—

O N Segrave vice P U Vigors M V O promoted.

C J Burke vice O N Segrave seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Lancashire Fusiliers Captain Beresford C N Carter to be Major vice O C Wolley-Dod D S O transferred to the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 24th August, 1204.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Walter P Salt, vice J E Harden, seconded. Dated 30th May, 1904.

Sydney F McL Lomer, vice G S Adams seconded. Dated 15th July, 1904.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant G J R Heneon is antedated to 30th May, 1905 vice W P Salt.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Major Herbert F Churchill retires on retired pay. Dated 17th September, 1904.

Captain Philip R Robertson to be Major vice H F Churchill Dated 17th September, 1904.

Captain and Brevet Major George T C Carter Campbell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 15th August, 1904.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Major Arthur H Platt retires on retired pay. Dated 17th September, 1904.

Captain William S Banks to be Major, vice A H Platt. Dated 17th September, 1904.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

A J H Sloggett, vice D Wood, promoted. Dated 14th May 1904.

The Honourable H C O'C Prittie, vice J L Buxton promoted. Dated 4th July, 1904.

The West India Regiment, Captain Napier E F Salford is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 8th August, 1904.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant D D Paton, M B from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st September, 1904.

STAFF.

Major E Layton, D S O. The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment,) to be Staff Captain, Middleburg Sub-District, Transvaal. Dated 11th August, 1904.

The undermentioned appointments are made at Head-quarters:—

Captain A Symons, 13th Hussars, from a Staff Captain, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 1st April 1904.

Captain A H H Wilson, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) to be a Staff Captain, vice Captain A Symons, 13th Hussars. Dated 24th August, 1904.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, from Royal Marines to be Second Lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 8th September. 1904.

Tylden Locke.
Goufrey Howard Morgan.
Paul Dayrell Green Armytage.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Sister Miss A C Jacob resigns her appointment. Dated 17th September. 1904.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W M Duckett, Staff Paymaster. is granted the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 13th September, 1904.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colnel James O Hodgson, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Colonel. Dated 7th September, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Alexander, D S O. a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Colonel. Dated 17th September, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur M Murrry, on vacating the appointment of Assistant-Commandant and Secretary, Royal Military Academy, is placed on half-pay. Dated 11th September, 1904.

Lieutenant Edward H Arkwright, half-pay, Royal Field Artillery resigns his Commission. Dated 17th September. 1904.

Riding-Master and Honorary Captain Thomas H Brogan, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th September, 1904.

Riding-Master and Honorary Lieutenant John E Griss, Royal Engineers, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th September, 1904.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 3.

The Electrical Engineer Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder to-morrow (Tuesday, the 4th instant), to proceed to Oyster Rock for Technic l Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 3.

1 Captain G D Price, having returned from leave of absence took over the duties of Adjutant from the 3rd September 1904.

By Order
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

GERMANY has just celebrated the centenary of her "first admiral," the old sea-dog Rudolph Brommy, who was born on the 4th of September, 1804, and who organized the German navy during the first German-Danish campaign in the forties. The German navy came into being then-a-days, as it were, with nine steamers, one sailing frigate, the Deutschland, and twenty-seven gunboats. Those were the days when Germany, with Austria, formed a united empire, and black, red, and gold were the colours floating in the breeze. Old Brommy served both masters well, and it is touching to think that his bones were at his special request wrapt in the black-red-gold flag which had been presented to him by the "German maidens" of 1849. He died in 1860, so was still under the same colours.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

AWKWARD—FOR THE REST.

Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire appear to possess irresistible attractions for the man who has come home from South Africa with millions. Mr. Wernher has the late Madame de Falbe's place at Luton Hoo and is spending, as we have just been reminded some hundreds of thousands upon the place. His partner, Mr. Beit has a charming place ten or a dozen miles away as the crow flies and in his neighbourhood—Welwyn way, this—are several old estates now sold to or tenanted by men of light and leading in finance and commerce. It was at Luton Hoo, it will be remembered, that the late Duke of Clarence and the present Princess of Wales became engaged when members of a house party there. To this house there used to attach a privilege, and there may still for anything one knows to contrary: The proprietor of the house has the right to stop any passenger train on the Midland for the convenience of his family. Seeing that the main line to Scotland skirts the park a frolicsome owner of Luton Hoo, might play some rare pranks with express traffic, if he were so minded.

TENTED HELLS.

In the little sketch which a correspondent has given us of the doing of Russian officers at Liao-yang before the battle, no mention is made of their gambling, but it may be taken for granted that it was not absent from the entertainment. The Russian is a born gambler, and a lifting of the veil would probably show us the same sort of scenes as those which were witnessed in the French army which Mazarin had so absolutely corrupted that in time of war they sat down in camp and played cards from morning till night. So notorious was the gambling in the army—although the King had threatened the cavalry with death if they touched a card—that Mazarin, hearing of the winning of one lieutenant-general, deducted a thousand crowns due to him. All the other officers were paid their dues, but this man's wages remained unpaid. The officer was informed that the Cardinal had taken his part as his (the Cardinal's) share of the gains, and it was only after incessant dunning that the dissolute officer caused the greedy ruffianly prelate to disgorge

"ONE MAN'S MEAT."

Two visitors to Ilfracombe have had a hundred-feet fall down a cliff, and have escaped with their lives, of one them quite unhurt There seems to be a special Providence for some people. Not long ago a woman who had long been deaf and dumb was shot in the head. She recovered from the wound, and when convalescent, was able to talk as well as the rest of us. A man who had been deprived of command of his faculties by pitching on his head from a height, regained his normal condition by the accidental explosion of a gun near his head. There is a Providence for the gouty and the rheumatic, judging from one case. A man who lay desperately bad with rheumatic fever at Manchester resolved to get to his home in London if only to die there. The train by which he travelled was run into by another, and there was a general smash-up. Thanks to the shock which the sufferer sustained, he lost every semblance of his fever, and in telling his experience in the "Times" later said that he had never had "ache, sweat or tremor since." We do not hear that the railway claimed any fee for the cure.

A NEW VERSION.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," our fathers used to say, but the Mayor of Hythe decides that it is sheer extravagance. There for the children in the Union cottage homes may not have tooth brushes. Members of the board of guardians which he adorns have not, according to this good chief magistrate, indulged in the "luxury" of brushing their teeth for forty years. It would be interesting to have an idea as to how many teeth per men they have left. The dear thoughtful economical Mayor of Hythe will be saddened to hear that not the eating of crusts will keep a clean set of healthy teeth in one's head; that one of the causes most fruitful of diseased teeth, and of consequent indigestion is the retention of food particles between and in the pits and grooves of the teeth. According to Professor Miller, of Berlin, the primary cause of decay of the teeth is due to micro-organism, Their birth is brought about by acids which for the most part are generated in the mouth by fermentation of the food particles adhering to the teeth after a meal.

THE IRON DUKE.

When the first Duchess of Wellington lay dead at Apsley House, a mob of Londoners pelted stones through the windows to terrorise the man who had beaten Napoleon and saved Europe, but opposed Reform at home. When the Duke himself died, this day two-and-fifty years ago Reform days and doings had been forgotten and the whole mourned. The body lay in state for two months, and the funeral cost the public £30,000. Even now the memorial in St Paul's is not completed, thanks to the manner in which the administration of the fund was bungled and money outrageously wasted. Most people who visit the Cathedral imagine that the body of the Duke lies in the great tomb which they see. Of course it does not. It is in a huge mausoleum in the crypt fifty feet or less from another gigantic tomb, that of Nelson. Biggest and gloomiest of all farther up the crypt, is the metal carriage on which Wellington's coffin rode, looking now like a dismantled circus waggon, or a terrestrial edition of the old craft from which his sobriquet was borrowed "The Iron Duke."

THE NEW KEY.

The presence of the Russian in Manchuria is proving as destructive to the prosperity of the natives as if they were foxes in the corn with lighted brands at their tails. They have performed miracles in developing the country, but the conditions which attend their advance and retreat leave matters worse than they were. Tie-ling, which unless the unexpected happen, will be the key of the new situation, owes something of its importance and prosperity to war. Already a place of some importance, it gained a great accession population from those fleeing from the contending armies during the Chino-Japanese war. They sowed in tears, but remained to reap in joy. It is a fair land in which Tie-ling lies, with rich soil, hills abounding in coal, iron, and gold, and with a river capable, when free from ice, of carrying the produce for distribution to the markets of the world. The seasons make it impossible to dispose in the same year of harvest, so from miles around they bring their produce into Tie-ling and store it until the river with its myriad cargo-boats can carry it hence.

GHOSTS, GRAPES, AND GIFTS.

The magnificent grape vine at Hampton Court, which is just now in all its glory, has a record for productiveness of the like of which it would be interesting to hear. The yield of grapes good season with bad, averaged twelve hundred pounds for a number of years. The vine is said to have been planted in 1768 by "Capability Brown." It is not difficult to imagine that the grapes were made to yield toll to old-time occupants of apartments in the Palace. During the forties it was as costly to get through Hampton Court as through an Oriental Palace. It is on record that one visitor who would not be blackmailed, was shut up in one of the rooms until he did pay tribute to the greedy virago who was his guide. But that is all part of the old traditions now, that ghost of a custom laid more surely than the ghost of the dead illustrious. Only a Goth would be so unkind as not a hearken to the stories of disembodied Tudors who are said to make night hideous in the old appartments and galleries of the Palace which Wolsey builded.

WAKING UP THE EMPIRE.

When the Prince of Wales returned from his Colonial tour he declared, in homely phrase, "The old country must wake up." The sights and wonders he had seen in the Colonies had inspired the notion. Possibly some of those at home will be disposed to adopt the Prince's message to Cape Coloney, where they are still discussing the advisability of preparing naval defences and declaring it unpatriotic to make known how defenceless their position really is. The Prince was possessed by no such false delicacy twenty years ago, upon the occasion of his visit to Capetown. In the journel compiled by himself and his late brother, it was set forth: "Although the Cape station is the only one between St. Helena, 2,000 miles to the west, and Mauritius, 3,000 miles in the east, where British men-of-war can repair, coal, and refit, it is absolutely undefended; there is not a single gun or a single fort either at Table Bay or at Simon's Bay. In time of war the docks at Capetown could be knocked to pieces, and the coal store be burned by a single hostile cruiser." So whatever else we may have to learn of the Colonies, it certainly will not be in the matter of guarding ourselves from enemies at sea that we shall have to look to them for example.

NOTHING NEW.

There is another new device on the market which it is said renders drowning impossible if the apparatus be worn by a person in the water. What becomes of all these inventions? Captain Boyton the American life-saving expert, performed feats in his dress of rubber which should have earned him perpetual fame. Yet his paddling apparatus is now never heard of. He crossed the Channel in it and delighted a Royal party with the Queen at its head, by his performance. One of his recruits paddled from Putney to Hammersmith in 32 minutes and then the professor himself accomplished the phenomenal feat of "swimming" down the river Po from to Ferrara, a distance of 500 miles Later he crossed the Straits of Messina in such a storm that the boats accompanying him were in peril of swamping while the gallant adventurer himself went in perfect safety and that in spite of a set-to with a shark which he had to beat off before he could accomplish his voyage.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A WRITER in "Photographische Chronik" has made some interesting experiments on direct photography in natural colours upon paper. He found that oil of anise, owing to its anethol, enhanced the sensitiveness of organic pigments to light. Writing paper is sensitised in a bath containing a mixture of alcoholic solutions of primrose, Victoria blue, cyanin, curcumin, auramin, with anethol added. The bath is kept at a temperature of 68 deg. Fahr. (20 deg. Cent.). The paper is then drained, and dried at the same temperature. As soon as it is dry on the sensitised surface, the paper is exposed to sunlight in a printing frame under a picture of coloured glass, or a transparency, or a coloured lantern slide. Under favourable conditions he gets a good impression in five minutes. Delay reduces the sensitiveness of the paper to light.

When the picture is clear in its details it is washed in pure benzol for an hour and dried at 86 deg. Fahr. (30 deg. Cent.). If the odour of anethol appears after this treatment the washing is repeated, because a trace of anethol diminishes the permanency of the picture. The print is now left for two or three hours in concentrated solution of copper sulphate, then washed, dried, and mounted with paste on cardboard. Direct sunlight soon bleaches such pictures. They last some weeks in diffused daylight, and even for years in a portfolio. With an exposure of two hours in direct sunlight he has obtained impressions of coloured flowers. Glass, previously coated with gelatine or collodion, can be used instead of paper, but the results are inferior. The experiments are still in progress, and he has found that some resinates are more effective than anethol.

At many stations of the meteorological service in German East Africa, where the latitude and magnetic declination are imperfectly known, a sundial, invented by Herr Mauver gives the latitude.

Professor Mason, the American anthropologist finds that the blonde type of complexion is rapidly becoming extinct in America, where it seems to have a lower vitality than the brunette and does not live so long, especially under the conditions of civic life. A similar result has already been signalled in Europe; but there are countries in Europe where blondes are commoner than brunettes and their disappearance there is not likely to occur so soon as in America. Probably there are some blondes more persistent than others. Dr. O W. Holmes at any rate, speaks of a leonine blonde as healthier and more energetic than other blondes.

American electrical journals state that the United States Government wireless telegraph line from Nome to St. Michaels, Alaska, 107 miles, has been inaugurated. Wireless telegraph fire alarms are to be installed in all the United States Government forest reserves. The De Forest wireless telegraph at the St. Louis Exhibition is it appears, tuned to receive several messages at once.

Mr. Robertson, of Dundee, finds that the section of gulf Stream going to the Faroe Islands and Norway passes by the Shetland islands. He also points out that the Southern Gulf Stream sends a section to the North Sea, which runs along the coast of Scotland and the North of England, touches Jutland and then travels north. This accounts for the great saltness and the temperature of the North Sea.

Electrical drills and pumps are now used in petroleum fields of Russia and Roumania. Crude oil is burned to provide the power to generate the electric current for the purpose.

Photographs of the spectrum of the light of auroras, taken at Sykora, Spitzbergen, coincide well with those of the spectrum of krypton one of the rare gases like argon.

An artificial gutta percha made of india-rubber and palm wax, by Herr Gentzsch of Vienna is under trial in the German telegraph service for cables. It is said to cost one-third of gutta percha and be as good electrically. The well-known house of Felten and Guillaume, Mulheim, have undertaken its manufacture.

It appears from a number of observations in America, Russia, England, and other parts of the world that some soils as well as waters are radio-active apparently from the presence of radium or such like radio-active bodies, and the fact has suggested that this may account for the electricity of volcanic eruptions. Might it not also be that in some eruptions, like that of Mont Pelee, the volcanic dust is so highly radio-active as to become peculiarly suffocating? We know that radium rays congest the lungs and cause death to small animals. The dust of Mont Pelee appears to have been particularly stifling, and apparently many of the victims died from suffocation.

A locomotive, to give a speed of 86 miles an hour and to develop, with a charge of 130 tons, 1,400 horse power, is described in "Cosmos." It was built by Henschel and Sons, of Cassel.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a memoir by M. Gayde, chief engineer of naval constructions, on the resistance of modern warships to submarine explosions was presented. It gives data more precise than those indicated by M. Bertin in 1901 and adopted in the building of warships.

An American scientific journal gives particulars of the recent perilous plight of the submarine "Porpoise," of Brenton's Reef Lighthouse, near Newport. She was submerged to run twenty feet below the surface. This was done by keeping a slight reserve of buoyancy, and diving by means of the submerging rudders, set to an angle. The rudders jammed, and carried her to the bottom, 120 feet down.

The water pressure, 52lb. on the square inch, over three tons on the square foot, was more here than she could stand. It started leaks, water gushed in by the leaks and torpedo-tubes. An attempt was made to lighten her by discharging the water from her tanks but the valves would not act. In this emergency Lieut. Nelson in command, used an air pump worked by hand to expel the water, and with hard work she rose to the surface. It appears that the trouble came from the vessel not having been overhauled for almost a year, and that the sea-cooks had become fouled and choked.

The two-headed eagle, which is the emblem of Russia, has an ancient origin in symbolism, if not in natural history. It is traceable to primitive Babylonia, and is found on Hittite monuments of Cappadocia. It was adopted by Turkoman princes, and also brought to Europe by Crusaders in the 14th century. Apparently the German emperors got it from Crusaders, and passed it on to Russia and Austria.

At Paducah, Kentucky, there is a factory for making fruit baskets by machinery. The basket machine was invented by Mr. Emmet Horton, and makes about 20 peach baskets a minute.

The Japanese have surprised the world as fighters, but according to Mr. Harold Bolce they are also the most remarkable agricultural nation in the world. They have only 10,000 square miles of arable land. An automobile going 50 miles an hour could skirt this area in eleven hours. Yet it supports an Imperial nation; the rising Power of the Far East. Experts admit that the scientific skill of Japanese argiculturists is unapproached. Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of the soil and the physiology of plants have yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in Western nations."

At a meeting of the Liverpool Health Committee on September 8, a discussion took place as to the possible influence of the Ship Canal upon the heavy mortality which it was said had afflicted many towns at or near the canal, including Liverpool Manchester, Runcorn, Warrington, and Salford. Col. Whitney said nets were recently thrown out opposite the river Dee, and the haul was largely composed of old hats and refuse from Manchester dredgers. Alderman Grant said Manchester people were repeatedly complaining of the abominable stench from the canal. Dr. Musson, deputy medical officer, said it would not be proper to saddle the Ship Canal with responsibility for the Liverpool death-rate. The abnormal mortality was not peculiar to any particular part of Lancashire, but was prevalent all over the county. The opinion was expressed that the subject was worthy of investigation.

The "Lancet" says:—On Aug. 2 the Council of Richmond (Surrey) Corporation, acting upon the advice of the Education Committee, sanctioned the appointment of the Medical Officer of Health as Medical Officer to the Education Committee at a remuneration of 50gs. per annum, for the purpose of medical inspection of scholars attending the public elementary schools, and for other duties under that Committee. . . . In addition the Education Committee has granted a sum of 25gs. to the Medical Officer of Health and the Borough Surveyor respectively for a joint report upon the structural and sanitary condition of the public elementary schools. . . . Altogether we congratulate the Richmond Corporation upon its sensible attitude. There is scarcely any agent so capable of spreading infectious disease as a public elementary school, and to no institution does the proverb, Prevention is better than cure, more forcibly apply. Careful inspection will not only bring about saving of life and prevention of disease, but will also spare the pockets of the ratepayers."

BECK'S DOUBLE.

A STRANGE LIFE STORY.

JUDGE ON THE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

WILLIAM THOMAS, alias John Smith, who is the double of Mr. Adolf Beck, was sentenced at the Old Bailey on September 15, to five years' penal servitude for thefts of jewellery from women. Mr. George R. Sims occupied a seat in the Court.

Mr. Charles Mathews, whose voice was almost inaudible, explained the case to Mr. Justice Phillimore. In May, 1877, the prisoner was convicted at the Old Bailey by the then Common Serjeant for frauds similar to those to which he now pleaded guilty. In one statement he said that he was born in Vienna and served as a surgeon in the Austrian Army. His real name, he said in the statement, was William Augustus Wyatt. Later, he said, he was a surgeon on a large coffee plantation in Hawaii, and then he went to America and travelled through the United States. He went to lodge with a watchmaker at Barnsbury in the name of William Wise, the Patriarch of Austria.

Inspector Kane, who had done invaluable service in restoring justice in this case, could prove that he was known to be in England in 1882 and 1883. In 1884, he set up as a doctor in Adelaide, Australia, and there he continued to practise until 1890. Afterwards he was heard of in Berlin. In April, 1894, he was arrested for fraud, but was discharged. It was known that he was in London early in 1895. He conducted the business of the Watch and Jewellery Association in Rosebery-avenue until August, 1897 when he somewhat suddenly disappeared. At the time he passed by the name of Marsh. Between April and August, 1895 the prisoner committed a number of frauds similar in all their details to those of which he had now confessed himself guilty, and in the December of that year Adolf Beck was arrested, with the result that is so well known.

From start to finish Mr. Beck had consistently denied that he was guilty of the frauds. When before the Court this year he had to admit a previous conviction, but he protested that it was a wrongful conviction. Counsel made that statement with pleasure, because only the fact that the previous conviction was admitted was entered on the Session paper, and that had caused Mr. Beck some disquiet. He did not desire in regard to the frauds of 1895 to influence his lordship to increase the sentence on the prisoner. He did not desire his lordship to take against the prisoner the unproved fact that he was the author of the frauds of 1894 and 1895, and that he remained in London and allowed Mr. Beck to be sentenced. As far as Adolph Beck is concerned said Mr. Mathews in conclusion, it is our opinion—while we cannot point to conclusive proof—it is our opinion that as the conviction of 1904 was a mistaken conviction so was the conviction of 1895, now that we have had the light thrown upon it which then of course, was not present. In making this statement I want to make clear that I make it in the interest of Adolf Beck.

Asked if he had anything to say, prisoner said: "I have only to say that I am exceedingly sorry."

EXCULPATION OF MR. BECK.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said prisoner had pleaded guilty to three charges of larceny of a very mean and despicable character from three women, and to two attempts of the same description which did not fail by reason of any repentance on his part.

"It is suggested on behalf of the Crown," said the judge "that we have by no means got to the bottom of your offences. It is suggested that it is at least probable that you were the author of eleven offences between dates in December, 1904, and November, 1895, for which Adolf Beck was sentenced—it is now thought unjustly. It is asserted further that you were the author of five offences between August, 1903, and February and March of this year for which Adolf Beck was again tried before Justice Grantham in June of this year, and was again convicted. Fortunately, owing to the care of my learned brother before passing sentence, no sentence was passed. If you were the author of either or both of these sets of crimes you are very bad indeed, and you have added to your offences by allowing an innocent man to suffer in your stead. I cannot help thinking, at any rate as regards the later series of offences which correspond very closely to the similar when you were in London, that you are the real person guilty of those offences.

"There is no reason particularly that I see for supposing that you were the author of the earlier series of offences, except that you were in London at the time, although in your first confession you concealed that fact. With regard to both sets of offences for which Adolf Beck was tried I don't propose to consider for one moment that it is sufficiently proved that you were guilty to make me add one day to the sentence which I should otherwise pass. I have only allowed the learned counsel for the Crown to make the statement which he has made, because it was in the nature of a justification of the character of Adolf Beck—because it was a convenient moment for making a necessary statement with regard to a man whom the Crown believes to have been unjustly convicted."

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment.

350—B Raghavaya—Waphaji Kuverji and another vs Cawasji Bomanji Cama and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

358—Bicknell M and M—Gangji Napat vs Haji Hafiz Haji Jaffer—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

29-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu [illegible] and Co—Part heard.

15-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Siddick vs Aby Mahomed Haji Mahomed and others—J P Dastur S and J M—J [illegible] M—Payne and Co—Little and Co—Ardeshir H D and Co

For trial of issues.

35 01—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubash vs Sorabjee Rustamjee Subedar—Ardeshir H D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

108-01—Captain and V—Bai Matubai vs Soorjee Khetsey—Manubhoy J and M

317-03—M [illegible]—Nanabai widow vs Dhanjibhoy Byramjee Bhajiwalla and others—In person—Mulla and M [illegible] and M.

3-04—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Kesserbai vs Premchand Raychand and another—Edgelow G and W.

133-4—Bhaishanker K and G—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Gordhandas Radhakisson and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and B G K and [illegible]

111-01—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha vs Shridhar K Khotavale and others—Edgelow G and W

386-03—Magaulal J and G—(For pauper)—Mahomed Hajee Gunny vs Mariambai widow.

32-92—Manubhoy J and M—Fulbai widow vs Nagurdas Valabhdas and others—Captain and V,

113-03—Edgelow G and W—Antonio Fernandes and another vs Remigio Rodrigues—Caltnes and M.

306-03—Nadirsha and T—(For pauper, Cashibai vs Luxumon Ramji Bhulkar and others—Unvalla and T.

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

245-04—Ardesir H D and Co—Sally Mahomed Allarukhia vs Abdulabhoy Kakiboy Readymoney—Little and Co—Part heard

128-01—K D Shroff—Dadabhoy Jibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

On question of Cost.

51-44—Tyebjee D and Co—Bibi Javer Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

237-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

377-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shiraji and others—Craigie L and O

381-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolubh Govindjee and others—Mainowjee V

17-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sadna alias Moghebai—Madhowji and V

103-01—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Guntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

161-92—Captain and V—Moulvi Abdool Cader Jetnayker vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jitnayker and others—Edgelow G and W and W C B and C B and Co and Mulji B and B

165-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussonji Velji and Co—Madhowji and [illegible]

THE examination, at the Preston Bankruptcy Court, of the "Hair King of Blackpool," as Mr. Charles James Toole, hair specialist, was known throughout Lancashire, afforded some interesting information. He informed the Court that during the late 'nineties he made £1,000 per year profit on the sands at Blackpool. He had 9d. profit on every 1s. bottle of "hair restorer" sold; but had to spend considerable money in advertising. Upon the death of the first wife, five years ago, he owned several horses and carriages, but an accident affected his memory. The debtor attributed his failure to his extravagance upon jewellery, dress, etc., but denied that he spent £100 upon a holiday in America. His second marriage, he added proved very unhappy. There was "five minutes' peace and ten hours trouble.' When he married his second wife, he understood that she was a widow, but later discovered that her husband was living at Liverpool.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1008 tons, Captain L Brunn, arrived arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 12th September with a cargo of timber,

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 3957 tons Captain W Cooke, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe 29th August, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1403 tons, Captain T A B Hawkes, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Moulmein 14th September with a cargo of timber.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Okara, 2439 tons, Captain H G Fenwick, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal, and general.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1468 tons, Captain J V Grand, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and two cabin and two deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sofari, 993 tons Captain H Ulrich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar 20th September, with a general cargo 11 cabin and 205 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Thongwa, 3428 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon on 22nd September via Colombo with a general cargo and rice and 2 deck passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour on 30th September via Mormugoa with a cargo of 53,000 cases of Kerosine oil. She sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1735, tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius 15th September, with a general cargo and Mr T Thornton and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers: Col and Mrs Greany, Mr V M Ferrars, Major Patterson, Lt F C Holsworth, Mr and Mrs Condor, Mr Fry, Sergt Rigan and 104 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Redbreast ... Lt Comdr H C Somerville ... Royal Navy

H M S Perseus ... Capt M [illegible] ... Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ... Lt-Comdr C M [illegible]ellison ... Royal Navy

R I M S Minto ... Lt Comdr Marsack ... R I Marine

R I M S Investigator ... Comdr T H Heming ... Survey steamer

Torpedo Boat [illegible] ... — ... —

Do Karen ... — ... —

Do Pathan ... — ... —

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT, 1.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
[illegible]ila	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Josinee	995	Lorne			B & P S N Co
Clematis	2538	Monroe	Birkenhead	30-9	J M & Co
[illegible]erbela	1465	Donald	N F		M M & Co
Madura	1273	Henderson	P Gulf		M M & Co
India	2050	Kelsall			M M & Co
Warora	2565	England			M M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]0	Cutbush			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Goode			M M & Co
[illegible]ssara	5[illegible]	Chappell			M M & Co
[illegible]	1675	Fysh			M M & Co
[illegible]	3703	Pemberthy			K Nixon & Co
Fairey	2198	Pritchell			Bu Co
[illegible]	3301	LeMarchand			M M & Co
Assaye		Dowell	Southampton	12-10	Transport
[illegible]	2352	Henrick	China	10-10	P & O Co
Okara	2436	Fenwick			M M & C
Sofari	993	Ulrich			A Strandes
Pekin	3952	Cooke			P & O Co
Thongwa	3425	Whitehead			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Berthed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
A	Persia	2330	Mitchell	L'pool	13-10	W & A G & C
J	Ca[illegible] Ferguson	3107	McAlister	Cal	6-10	F Muir & Co
	Simla	3825	Summers	China	5-10	P & O Co
I	Naderi	1169	Metcalfe	R Sea Ports	8-10	B & P S N Co
	[illegible]	61	Aamid	Repairing		Shpd & Co
I	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	8-10	P & O Co
	Monsoori	1735	Hannah	R Sea Ports	1-1[illegible]	B & P S N
	Nerbudda	995		Zanzibar	4-10	M [illegible]
	Bombay	2019	Vicary	Antwerp	8-10	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Berthed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
	[illegible]oaal	5[illegible]4	Ahmed	Chugar	1-10	Shpd & C
	[illegible]dravati	313	Mohamed	N F		Shepherd & C

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Berthed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
	Henry Bolckow	633	Kemp	Singapore	4-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Berthed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agen.
I	Shahpoor	2198	Davison	Jedda	4-10	E Tajbhoy
	C[illegible]	2315	Young	Havre	8-10	J Mackintosh
	Clan Stuart	2485	Lennox	Calcutta	4-10	F Muir & Co
	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	1 10	A L S N
& II	Persia	4155	Bruce	London	15-10	P & O C
	Baron Dalmeny	2503	Parker	Havre	8-10	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK

Berthed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	K'chi	3 10	M M & C

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
30	Hongwa s	Whitehead	Rangoon, Sept 22
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Mauritius, Sept 15
	Beme s	Guy	Calcutta, Sept 15
Oct. 1	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 29
	Pekin s	Cooke	Kobe, Aug 29
	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta, Sept 16
	Safari	Ulrich	Zanzibar Sept 20
	Chupra s	Hawkes	Moulmein, Sept 14
2	Terrier s	Brunn	Bangkok, Sept 12

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste, &c
	Oriental s	Spicer	London
2	Beme	Guy	Karachi

The steamer Kerbella, Captain Grandl obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Clematis, for Birkenhead
" Persia, for London
" Ehrenfels, for Karachi and Calcutta
" Monsoon, for Jeddah

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
28	Musician	3047	Mossel Bay
28	Nadir	2041	Bombay
28	Pancoora	2198	Bombay
28	Saga	699	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
28	Asia	2327	London
28	Syria	4191	London
28	Steinberger	2311	Hamburg via Chittagong
28	Nowshera	1961	Bombay
28	Sutherland	2277	Madras
29	Begonia	2346	Karachi
29	Maharani	1047	Chittagong & Rangoon
29	Statesman	4003	Liverpool
29	City of Madrid	3136	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
27	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
20	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Suez on the morning of 30th Sept and Muttra, left Suez on the evening of the 30th Sept.

The Bombay mails of 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on 30th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, left Trieste for Bombay on the 27th September and may be expected here on or about the 20th October.

The same Co's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 30th September.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino left Aden this morning and is expected to arrive here on the 8th instant at day light.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's Nira, left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 2nd of October at 1 p.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday the 5th instant at day light.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—18 bales wool G Gungadas; 8 bales wool N Gooculdass; 10 bales wool C Nanjee; 1950 cwts myrabollams: Wagjee Bechur; 8000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

Baron Dalmeny s—95 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 36820 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bombay s—4000 cwts rapeseed and 14000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 2584 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BIRKENHEAD.

Clematis s—5000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Baron Dalmeny s—4077 cwts linseed and 4800 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwt rapeseed 5000 cwts linseed and 540 cwts mustardseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—24 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Simla s—40 cwts dry fruit R M Jaffer and Co; 12 bales twist 10 cwts almond M M Essabhoy; 20 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—544 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

SIXTH DAY MONDAY OCTOBER 3.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Poona Handicap—Stand off Strathspy, Surtaj II Warburton, Presbyterian, Silenus, Amplify.

The all Pony Plate—Tight Lace, Moonlight, Queen Cole Whitefoot, Psalm

The Kirkee Plate—Officer, Delight, Tarang, Young Kohinoor, Tigris, Nainawa, Saizar, Cardigan, Arab Maid Salaam, Mudmie.

The Ghorpuri Plate—Ptarmigan, Young Shahin, Tommy Tetus Tarang, Caravan, Evermore, Moorsell, Dilerjung Selector, Brigand, Shah Jehan, Shalbooh, Young Gazelle, Saboon, Dispute, Gendarme.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

Thorough efficiency

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

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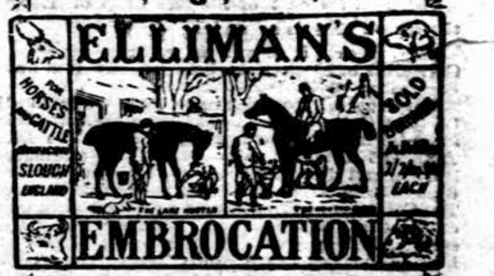
THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 200 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers*. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.



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Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

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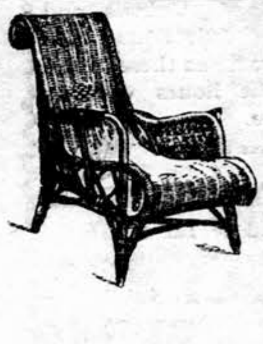
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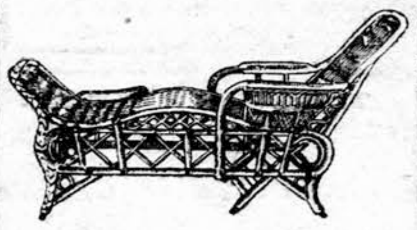
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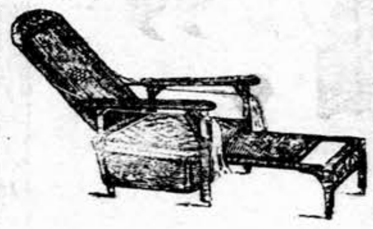
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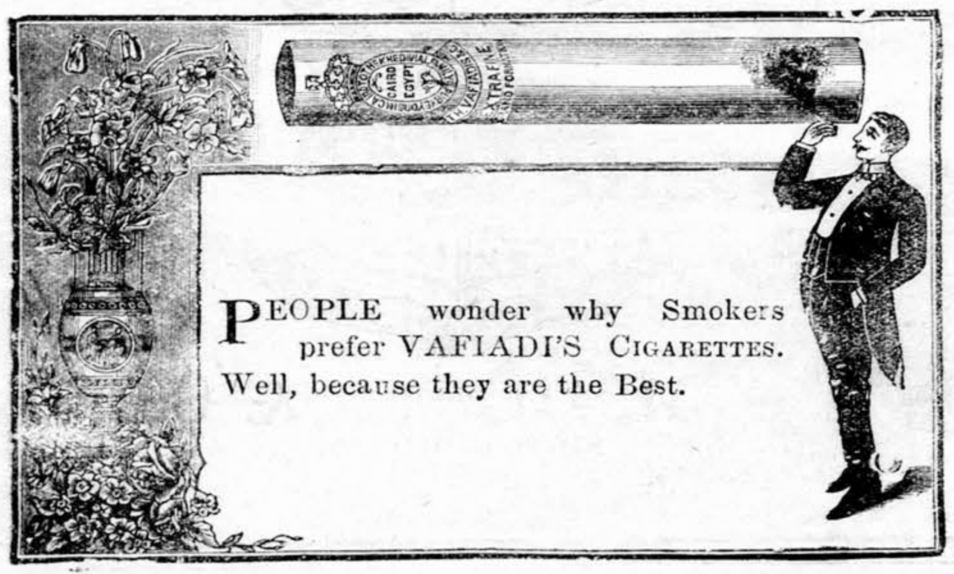

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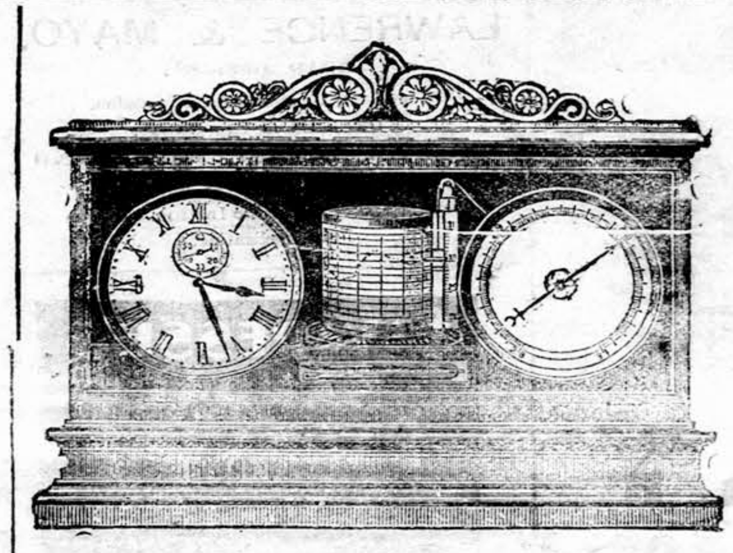

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